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AMERICANS CAPTURE SUWON; SOUTH KOREANS IN BIG PUSH

U.S. agrees to debate on Soviet charge

Flushing, September 22.
The United States agreed today to have the United Nations General Assembly debate Russia's charge that President Truman's action in sending the Seventh United States Fleet to Formosa was an act of aggression against China.

The Assembly's Steering Committee voted 11 to one, with two abstentions, to include the item after Ambassador Warren Austin, the chief United States delegate, declared: "We believe that in fairness to everyone the complaint should have its hearing."

The expected Soviet-American clash over the United States proposal to put the future of Formosa on the Assembly's agenda, failed to materialize when the Committee acceded to Nationalist China's request for a postponement because its delegation had not received instructions on the issue from its government.—United Press.

UN forces in 20-mile advance

Waegwan Front,
September 22.
The United Nations breakthrough at Waegwan turned into a race today as an armoured task force of infantry, tanks and artillery spearheaded more than 20 miles North and West.

Latest official reports placed the armoured units of the 24th Division less than six miles from Kumchon but the United Forces learned reliably that American units had entered the city.

Meanwhile, another task force from the First Cavalry Division raced North Westward some 20 miles to the Nakdong River at a point about two miles East of Sasang. Further to the East ROK forces reported they gained up to 18 miles today placing them in the Ulsang sector.

Other ROK units drove their way Westward at a point 16 miles North of Waegwan completely sealing off what remained of the Red Third Division in the Tabudong area. South Korean forces reported that the walled city had been cleared of enemy troops.

British held up

The First Cavalry Division estimated it had taken about 400 prisoners during the day. There was no report of prisoners from the 24th Division.

There were two not so bright spots in the picture, however. On the lower flank of the United Nations breakthrough British troops driving toward Songju were held up by heavy resistance some 10,000 yards West of the river. Resistance, believed to include tanks, was at the foot of a large hill.

Between the First ROK Division, 20 miles North, East of Waegwan, and the Second ROK Corps, South Korean units reported they were running into heavy resistance and had gained less than 1,000 yards during the day.—United Press.

The weather

At 0600 GMT (11 a.m. HKST) the trough of low pressure extends N.E.wards from Japan across the N. China Sea and the Yellow Sea to a weak depression between Okinawa and Taiwan, thence to another deepening depression over the Pacific to the E. of Japan. A small depression has formed over the Sea of Japan and is moving N.E.

Today's Forecast: Moderate or fresh easterly winds, cloudy, showers at times.

Tomorrow's Weather: Mainly sunny, 23-28 deg. C. (73-82 deg. F.).

Monday's Forecast: Moderate or fresh easterly winds, cloudy, showers at times.

Rainfall: 1.2 mm. (0.05 in.) Total since Jan. 1—1,018.1 mm. (39.68 in.)

Sea: 24-26 deg. C. (75-79 deg. F.).

Wind: 10-15 mph.

Humidity: 70-80%.

Clouds: 1-3.

Visibility: 10-15 miles.

UN forces register gains on all war fronts

MARINES ENTER SEOUL IN FORCE

On The Seoul Front, September 22.
The Seventh Army Division, in a brilliantly executed dash that caught the Communists flat-footed, captured Suwon and its important air strip 33 miles South of Seoul today.

The mobile division reconnaissance company which led the way into Anyangni, 10 miles South of Seoul on Thursday, turned South down the main Seoul-Pusan highway last night and pushed into Suwon.

Engineer and rifle units moved in behind the reconnaissance company. After a brief but intense battle the city and the airfield were secured.

Major General C. L. Ruffner, Deputy Chief of the 10th Corps, flew into Suwon airport in a small reconnaissance plane today and reported on returning to Kimpo that the strip was suitable for early use by cargo and fighter planes.

United States Marines battled their way into Seoul in force today, and high Marine officers predicted the former South Korean capital would be in American hands before the day ends.

Still Communist resistance before Seoul, and at Yongdungpo across the Han River to the South West threw the Marines' timetable off schedule yesterday. But high officers said they were confident the Leathernecks would make it in and not only would take the city but cut all vital roads and railways over which Red reinforcements might arrive from the South East front.

IT'S STILL A MYSTERY

Tokyo, September 22.
A spokesman of the Far East Air Force Headquarters here said today that he had seen no official reports about a Communist column of 200 trucks and 40 tanks said to be moving down from the Manchurian border.

There seemed to be some confusion about whether a Navy or an Air Force pilot first reported seeing the column.—Reuter.

confident the Leathernecks would make it in and not only would take the city but cut all vital roads and railways over which Red reinforcements might arrive from the South East front.

An estimated 18,000 Red defenders were expected to put up a stiff fight in the streets of Seoul and heavy damage to the city was feared.

Yanks driving on Chinju

On the Southern front the U.S. 25th Division rolled toward Chinju today along the Southern highway once traveled by "Task Force Keane" and was expected to reach the city tonight.

Resistance was light as the 25th converged on Chinju from two directions and little was expected when the troops reach the city, from which the North Koreans once moved the big Southern port of Pusan.

One column was pushing along the highway which runs from Masan to Chinju—the same road travelled by Marines and Army infantry under Major-General William B. Kean, the 25th's commander. That drive was carried to within four miles of Chinju on August 16 but the Americans had to pull back after the advance and straighten out their lines even with Nakdong River.

The other column crossed the Naktong River and was approaching Chinju from the North.

The city, once an important communications supply base and communications centre, has been flattened by the air force and little movement is seen there.

The column moving along the main highway advanced to within eight miles of Chinju last night before running into deadly mine fields. The troops halted for the night so that the mines could be removed.

Further North the U.S. Second Division ran into trouble when the Communists threw heavy mortar and counter-attacks against a division spearhead at Chinju today. A division spokesman said the troops, which pushed forward from the bridgehead across the Nakdong River, were being forced to retreat. The spearhead UN

troops returned to the attack later.

The Second Division, which established three bridgeheads across the Nakdong River, lost the Southernmost one yesterday under heavy attack.

24th Division advancing

The Eighth Army communiqué today announced the 24th Division had reached Obong-dong, six miles from Kumchon. Air observers detected about 2,000 enemy troops moving North from Chekchon and strafed them but reports were not available about results.

Pilots reported approximately 30 enemy tanks behind the Communist lines opposite the First Corps area this afternoon.

The communiqué said: "A unit of the First Cavalry Division task force of infantry and tanks today made a drive North of Tabudong and North West of the Nakdong River two miles East of Hongseon. This is the farthest advance made during the eight-day-old United Nations offensive."

"The 24th Division began an advance on Kumchon today and made eight miles, reaching Obongdong six miles from Kumchon. Other elements of the Division were engaged with the enemy on high ground, 2,000 yards East of Songju."

"A regiment of the Second Division driving South West against determined enemy resistance advanced two miles toward Sinban-ni. Other elements of the Division captured Congyo."

South Korean offensive

The South Korean Eighth Division advanced more than 10 miles today to capture Ulsang to highlight the most advanced ROK spearhead. The ROK have enjoyed since the war began.

The South Korean Army opened its biggest offensive early today, beginning a drive which it hoped would carry ROK troops all the way to the 38th Parallel.

The first day saw not only the recapture of Ulsang but of Hong-ne and Kikyo as well. ROK troops made advances ranging from 10 miles at Ulsang and eight miles in the Pohang sector to three to four miles gained at other points along the 50-mile Northern front.

The Eighth Division jumped off this morning at a short distance North of Ulsang and by nightfall had occupied Ulsang, only 10 miles South of Andong. Andong lies on the main supply route from Seoul to the Northern front.

There were cheers in the audience.

Mr. Vyshinsky and Mr. Malik maintained a stony silence as they left the Waldorf Astoria dinner given for UN Assembly delegates by the City of New York.

In the third paragraph of his written speech, Mr. Dewey read: "It would be folly to ignore the harsh fact that while the Soviet Union has 10,000,000 slaves, the United States has 10,000,000 free."

As the heads of the Russian UN delegation strode off the dais, Mr. Dewey remarked: "I must say I am disappointed by the withdrawal of those who plot the destruction of the world."

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and is considered the key to the Red supply system all along the front. The Eighth Division despatched strong patrols tonight which were to try to reach Andong and determine enemy strength there.

To the West of the Eighth Division the South Korean Sixth Division advanced three miles against moderate opposition reaching the vicinity of Kumul. The ROK Capital Division recaptured Kijye after a fierce battle and had one unit as far as three miles North West of that rubble-strawed city by dusk.

To the East of Kijye the South Korean Seventh Division made gains of three to five miles and was planning to try to recapture the city.

Therefore it is only logical to expect a Communist attack on the city after the defeat of Japan. This has been confirmed by the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, which had only to be legalised by the signing of the Japanese peace treaty.

Royal Marines in Seoul battle

Tokyo, September 22.
British Marines were flung into the hand-to-hand bayonet battle for Seoul today as close range artillery duels raged on the outskirts of the Communist occupied South Korean capital.

The fighting raged on two sides of the city.

The Royal Marines are believed to be from British ships lying off Inchon.—Associated Press.

Posongdong on Saturday morning. Posongdong is roughly five miles North East of Kijye.

The South Korean Third Division recaptured Hwanghae with little trouble early this morning and its advance units drove Northward so rapidly that it was several hours before its Division officers could find out where they were.

Today's drive by the South Koreans was supported by American fighters and planes and several flights of B-26 bombers. The troops advanced frequently and artillery and air support had to be held up until they could be located.—United Press.

EXECUTION IN TAIPEI

Taipei, September 22.
A former Nationalist division commander and district magistrate, Loh Chen-tang, was executed by firing squad today on espionage and sabotage charges.

While the commander of the 17th Division in Formosa last year defected to the Communists, Loh Chen-tang, chief engineer of the Formosa Electric Company, was sentenced to five years imprisonment for harbouring Loh in his dormitory.—United Press.

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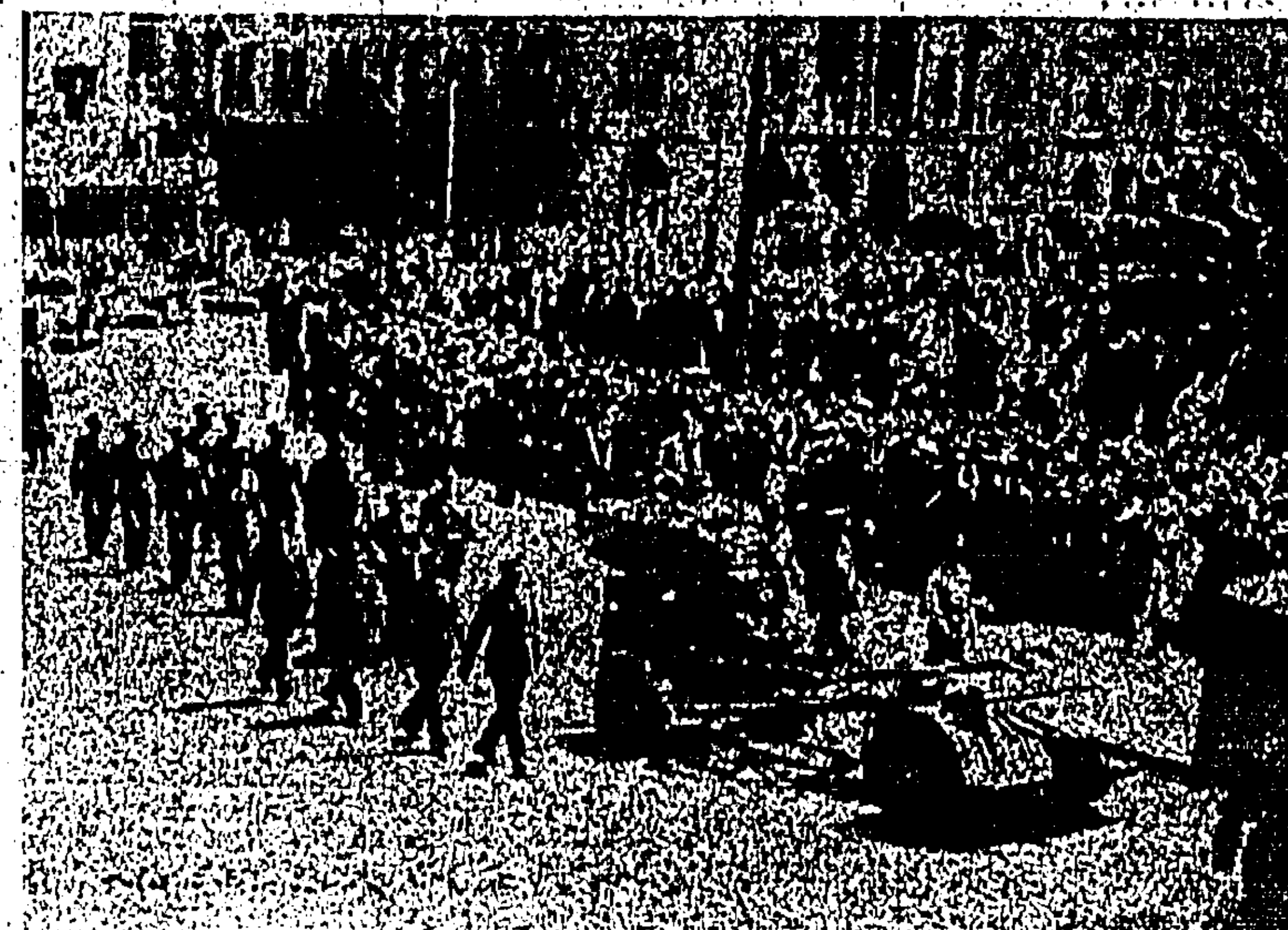
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Funeral of Field Marshal Smuts



A view of the funeral cortege of Field Marshal Jan Smuts passing through Pretoria's Church Square on its way to Johannesburg. (AP Photo).

Nationalist stand on Formosa

Taipei, September 22.
Regarding the status of Formosa and its relations with the United Nations, the Nationalists here maintain the following stand and views:

1. China declared war on Japan in December, 1941, thereby automatically nullifying all treaties with Japan, including the Treaty of Shimonoseki in 1895, which formalised the cessation of Formosa.

Therefore it is only logical to expect a Communist attack on the city after the defeat of Japan. This has been confirmed by the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations, which had only to be legalised by the signing of the Japanese peace treaty.

In an application of China's great contribution to the defeat of Japan, the acceptance of Formosa's surrender was offered to China's Generalissimo, Chiang Kai-shek.

Lost territory

For the above reasons, Formosa is not considered to be occupation territory but a lost territory restored to China.

2. The United Nations' overall anti-aggression efforts. Nationalist China supports the United Nations' efforts in checking Communist aggression in Asia and feels duty-bound to offer her services in that wholehearted like the other anti-Communist nations in Asia.

3. Administrative integrity.

Nationalist China in Formosa maintains that she has full authority in accepting or rejecting the proposal for an investigation commission of the world organization to come to Formosa.

Should the commission include those member nations who recognised the Red regime in Peking it would be summarily rejected.

Nationalist China would oppose any consideration by international action on the status of Formosa. They consider such an action would infringe upon China's sovereignty.—Reuter.

JAPANESE FISHING BOAT DISASTER

Tokyo, September 22.
All 53 crewmen of a Japanese fishing vessel were believed lost today in rough seas off the North West coast of Honshu.

Kyodo News Agency reported that the 85-ton vessel radioed for help yesterday. Ships that answered the call found no trace of the distressed vessel.—Associated Press.

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Mass migration of Chinese refugees from famine areas

A major Southward migration is in progress from the flood-devastated and famine areas in North Kiangsu and North Anhwei provinces, where the latest reports estimate more than 10 million people to be starving, according to foreign arrivals from Tientsin.

With their all packed in little blue-cloth bundles, the long stream of refugees are pouring South.

More than 5,000 of these have already reached Shanghai, where they are "encamped" in various sheltered points, while another 25,000 are reported at Pukow on the North bank of the Yangtze river opposite Nanjing—20,000 in South Kiangsu and 15,000 in South Anhwei.

And the human tide is said to be increasing in size and speed and may yet develop into one of the largest of its kind in Chinese history.

KMT members expelled

Taipei, September 22.
The powerful Central Reform Committee of the Kuomintang has expelled five members of the party and suspended two others for one year in an attempt to tighten party discipline.

The expelled were Wen Yi-yu, Chen Chung-tung, Shen Wan Koo Chen-lun and Kiang Shih-tung, all of whom had defected to the Reds.

Wen Yi-yu, the most prominent among them, was a member of the Control Yuan.

The two suspended were Hung Loh-tung and Chu Ling, heads of a shipping company in which six employees with Communist affiliations had been discovered.—Associated Press.

BURNED BODY OF AMERICAN FOUND

Waegwan Front, September 22.
The body of an American Lieutenant was found in a shack near the walled city of Waegwan, which has been burned by the Communists.

The First Corps spokesman said the Lieutenant, with his hands tied behind him, was found in a steel barrel. He said the body was burned by fuel oil.

—United Press.

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French advancing on Dongkhe

Saigon, September 22.
French troops ran into scattered but stiff resistance today in their cautious approach by highway, jungle and mountain trail to the Communist-held fortress of Dongkhe.

Skirmishes broke out as Foreign Legionnaires and bearded North African Goums supported by Kindi Cobra Artillery probed and blasted along Colonial Route No. 4 and adjacent paths.

Route 4, historic invasion route from the North, leads from the border of Communist China past the gateway to the fortress of Dongkhe to Tonkin Plain and the heart of Indo-China.

French officials said their troops advanced slowly from Thanhke to Dongkhe were running into rebel patrols and a "number" of Vietnamese battalions known to be operating in the area. But they said no major battle had developed yet and French units had been in position to recapture Dongkhe "at any time."

The attack was a caution move designed to escape possible Red traps.

The Communists captured Dongkhe in a surprise move on September 8.

Troops clearing Route 4 were attacked from time to time by snipers and machine-gun posts posted on the heights on both sides of the highway. Bulldozers were pressed into service to help clear barricades along the road.

French patrols set off through the nearby jungles and mountains to rout out the Communist "suicide" squads. At least one Red battalion had been cut down and many Communists were reported to have fled to the Chinese border.

The situation (dilemma) but no major fighting was reported unchanged at Lapay and Pokha, two other key points in Tonkin Province.—United Press.

Australian defence measures

Canberra, September 22.
The Australian Prime Minister, Mr. Robert Menzies, announced today that henceforth Australia's armed forces would be enlisted for service anywhere and that the permanent defence force would be doubled.

Mr. Menzies also announced three years compulsory military training for 18-year-olds starting on May 1, pay increases for the armed services and guarantees of economic security for enlisted men.

In his second defence call to the nation since the Korean fight, he warned that should a third world war start, it would be without declaration, leaving no time to prepare.

Mr. Menzies said the strength of the permanent force will be raised from one to two brigades, and the citizenry's Reserve from 30,000 to 50,000. He said all these forces could be called upon to serve anywhere. Until now, only volunteers could be sent abroad.

—United Press.

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Official opening of new Queen's College building

Yesterday was a red letter day in the history of Queen's College when their new building at Causeway Bay was officially opened by Sir Man-kam Lo before a large gathering of guests and students.

Lady Lo cut the ribbon leading to the entrance of the school.

Present at the ceremony were Sir Christopher Cox, Sir Arthur and Lady Morse, Sir Robert Ho Tung, Sir Shouson Chow, Commodore Brownfield, Hon. Dr. S. N. Chau, Hon. Mr. T. N. Chau, Mr. Hing-shing Lo, Mr. A. el Arcuili, Hon. Mr. R. R. Todd and Mrs. Todd, Hon. Mr. M. W. Lo and Mrs. Lo, Hon. Mr. A. P. Weir and many others.

At the conclusion Mr. H. N. Williamson, Principal of the College presented the key to Sir Man-kam and the pair of scissors to Lady Lo.

Sir Man-kam Lo granted a holiday to the students today. Mr. T. R. Rowell, Director of Education, addressing the gathering said:

"The original Queen's College was brought into being eighty-eight years ago partly because there was a demand for education in English and partly because Government and business firms were demanding more highly qualified employees. Over a period of years this utilitarian rather than educational outlook of the College was gradually changed through the efforts of a series of able Headmasters. The present College is as much the outcome of their efforts as it is the result of a real demand for good secondary education leading, as it should do, to higher education and to the production of well-educated citizens who will later take a leading role in the affairs of the Colony."

Unique position

"Queen's tends to overshadow other schools in the Colony on account of its traditions, on account of its position."

count of the prominent citizens it has already produced and because it was the first school of the kind in Hong Kong. It rightly holds a unique position in public educational esteem. It is now rehousing in this excellent building which, with one or two exceptions, contains every modern educational idea in school construction adapted to tropical conditions. For this the highest praise must go to the Public Works Department and, in particular, to Mr. John C. Charter, the Architect, who has been most co-operative and enthusiastic in carrying out the work and has been very patient with what must, at times, have been most exasperating alterations suggested by my Department."

"The exceptions to which I refer are a gymnasium and a library. It is possible to use the hall for physical education and I always feel that the quality of the work suffers as well as the dignity of the hall, while a library could be installed at the expense of a classroom. The Old Boys of Queen's College and its many friends are helping with these necessary provisions and I am sure that their already great interest in this College will be enhanced by the very fact of having a share in it."

"This new Queen's College provides accommodation for some 900 pupils in the matriculation classes (i.e. Classes 1, 2, 3 and 4). This is an increase of 300 over the number receiving similar education at Queen's and King's Colleges combined before the war. An arrangement such as we have here will, I am convinced, produce better educational results than the former method of combining a district or junior school with a secondary establishment."

Teaching skill

"It is probable that the reason for these increasing numbers lies in the very greatly improved ability and technique of the teachers, particularly in Government and grant-aided schools and also, certainly, in many private schools. As a result, human material which forty years ago would never have attained to secondary school education is now, through the greater skill of the teacher, able to reach the required standard and, to a large extent, remained the same."

"As a direct result there are in Queen's College no less than ten divisions of Class 4. I have known a Class 4E, composed of pupils who would, obviously, never proceed beyond that class—even though they formed the athletic backbone of the school and were, indeed, in many cases given a place on that account. Now we have a Class 4A School Certificate Syndicate has realised this state of affairs and is raising the standard of the examination for those who wish to enter a university. In other words, there is to be a weeding-out process which will ensure that those who attain the new standards will be able to derive the maximum benefit from education at the highest level and who really intend to read for a degree or undertake higher technical or professional training."

"Atmosphere and environment have a marked influence on a school. The effect upon staff and pupils of having a modern building is something which I have seen many times previously in this Colony. It has always been beneficial and cannot fail to have a stimulating effect."

"A further spur to endeavour, if one were needed, lies in the fact that His Excellency Sir Alexander Grantham laid the foundation stone and this afternoon Sir Man-kam Lo and Lady Lo have performed the opening ceremony. I know how much Sir Man-kam Lo has done in bringing this College into existence. As long ago as February 1948 he tabled a motion in the Board of Education advocating the provision of these secondary facilities and has continued to give his active support in all the preliminary stages which led up to the erection of this building. It is, therefore, fitting that he should have directed us in the honour of opening officially the new Queen's College and we are delighted that Lady Lo should have graciously consented to take part in the ceremony."

"Before calling upon Sir Man-kam Lo to address this assembly there are just a few things I would like to mention. In completing this building in twenty-one weeks the contractors, Lai Kee and Company, have overcome many difficulties including the weather and under the able guidance of Mr. J. Fraser, Public Works Department, Clerk of Works, have carried out the architect's intentions in an admirable manner. The unfinished state of this hall and stage are entirely due to the non-arrival from England of materials ordered well in advance. The export drive made to save a little in this case. The furniture, without which the school could not open, is the result of designing and planning by Mr. N. J. Bebbington of the Technical College and Mr. A. J. Peaker of the Stores Department. I know that everyone connected with the completion of this building has spared no effort and, on behalf of my Department, I thank them one and all."

Sir Man-kam's speech

Sir Man-kam Lo said: "On May 22 this year—exactly four months ago—the foundation stone of this College was laid by His Excellency the Governor. On that important and memorable occasion Sir Alexander Grantham, in commencing his speech, stated that he considered himself singularly fortunate in that as a result of the laying of the foundation stone of this new Queen's College his name was linked with one of the best known of our Hong Kong schools; a school which would carry on for many, many years, many, many decades, after he had left Hong Kong, and that he did indeed regard it as an honour and privilege to be performing that ceremony today."

"When the Governor of the Colony regarded it as an honour and privilege to lay the foundation stone of this building you can imagine my feelings when, as a humble citizen of this Colony, I received the Headmaster's invitation to perform today's ceremony which marks the formal completion of this building. I am overwhelmed by this great honour and privilege which are enhanced by the presence of Sir Christopher Cox. My wife, too, keenly appreciates the honour of being invited to participate in today's ceremony, and on her behalf, as well as on my own, I think the Headmaster for the great honour he has done us."

"We have just listened to an interesting address from the Director. Indeed it is not only an interesting address to us gathered here today; it is a weighty pronouncement which will be read with deep interest by the general public of Hong Kong."

"It is a matter of gratification that Queen's has at last this fine building. Its elevation is pleasing, its classrooms are bright and airy, and its whole design reflects great credit on all concerned. It is indeed a building worthy of the College and of the Colony. The only thing that is lacking is the adequate provision of playing fields. Under existing circumstances this lack, however regrettable, cannot be easily remedied, but I, for one, still cherish the hope that one of these days suitable playing fields in the vicinity will be found for the College."

"Now that the College is about to continue its career in this new building, it is perhaps fitting that all those members of the staff as well as the students and others, who make up the aggregate Queen's College, should pause for a while from their academic labours, draw some inspiration and encouragement from the College's past, and take stock of their work and responsibility for the present and immediate future."

Fine tradition

"Thanks to a succession of great headmasters, of whom the Director gave us such an entertaining outline on May 22, the College has created for itself a fine tradition. It has a proud record of having produced so many sons—perhaps more than any other school in Hong Kong—distinguished for their public services both to the Colony and to China. It is therefore not surprising that all citizens of the Colony take such a keen interest in this College, and feel that in an intimate way it belongs to them. This is how I have always felt about Queen's College from which my late father, my late uncle, my father-in-law and so many of my seniors who command my respect and admiration, as well as so many of my relatives and friends of my own or younger generation, have received their education."

"In this backward glance any narration of the hopes of successive headmasters and all interested in Queen's—and in this, I hope you will allow me to include myself—for the last two decades or so for a new building worthy of the College, and of the efforts made to obtain such a building, must fade into insignificance in face of the actuality of the fine new building in which we are gathered today. But I deem it right for the sake of historical accuracy that I should put on record the indelible fact that it is due to the dynamic personality of the Director and his persistent pressure on Government, we would not have been able to present today to witness the official opening of this new building. The fact that it has been education in general and Queen's College in particular, owes to the Director is very great indeed. We are sorry that he will be leaving us within a few months. But this is a sad occasion which he did so much to bring about. I know I am saying many sentiments which I expect to find

this case. The furniture, without which the school could not open, is the result of designing and planning by Mr. N. J. Bebbington of the Technical College and Mr. A. J. Peaker of the Stores Department. I know that everyone connected with the completion of this building has spared no effort and, on behalf of my Department, I thank them one and all."

Sir Man-kam's speech

Sir Man-kam Lo said: "On May 22 this year—exactly four months ago—the foundation stone of this College was laid by His Excellency the Governor. On that important and memorable occasion Sir Alexander Grantham, in commencing his speech, stated that he considered himself singularly fortunate in that as a result of the laying of the foundation stone of this new Queen's College his name was linked with one of the best known of our Hong Kong schools; a school which would carry on for many, many years, many, many decades, after he had left Hong Kong, and that he did indeed regard it as an honour and privilege to be performing that ceremony today."

"When the Governor of the Colony regarded it as an honour and privilege to lay the foundation stone of this building you can imagine my feelings when, as a humble citizen of this Colony, I received the Headmaster's invitation to perform today's ceremony which marks the formal completion of this building. I am overwhelmed by this great honour and privilege which are enhanced by the presence of Sir Christopher Cox. My wife, too, keenly appreciates the honour of being invited to participate in today's ceremony, and on her behalf, as well as on my own, I think the Headmaster for the great honour he has done us."

"We have just listened to an interesting address from the Director. Indeed it is not only an interesting address to us gathered here today; it is a weighty pronouncement which will be read with deep interest by the general public of Hong Kong."

"It is a matter of gratification that Queen's has at last this fine building. Its elevation is pleasing, its classrooms are bright and airy, and its whole design reflects great credit on all concerned. It is indeed a building worthy of the College and of the Colony. The only thing that is lacking is the adequate provision of playing fields. Under existing circumstances this lack, however regrettable, cannot be easily remedied, but I, for one, still cherish the hope that one of these days suitable playing fields in the vicinity will be found for the College."

"Now that the College is about to continue its career in this new building, it is perhaps fitting that all those members of the staff as well as the students and others, who make up the aggregate Queen's College, should pause for a while from their academic labours, draw some inspiration and encouragement from the College's past, and take stock of their work and responsibility for the present and immediate future."

Fine tradition

"Thanks to a succession of great headmasters, of whom the Director gave us such an entertaining outline on May 22, the College has created for itself a fine tradition. It has a proud record of having produced so many sons—perhaps more than any other school in Hong Kong—distinguished for their public services both to the Colony and to China. It is therefore not surprising that all citizens of the Colony take such a keen interest in this College, and feel that in an intimate way it belongs to them. This is how I have always felt about Queen's College from which my late father, my late uncle, my father-in-law and so many of my seniors who command my respect and admiration, as well as so many of my relatives and friends of my own or younger generation, have received their education."

"In this backward glance any narration of the hopes of successive headmasters and all interested in Queen's—and in this, I hope you will allow me to include myself—for the last two decades or so for a new building worthy of the College, and of the efforts made to obtain such a building, must fade into insignificance in face of the actuality of the fine new building in which we are gathered today. But I deem it right for the sake of historical accuracy that I should put on record the indelible fact that it is due to the dynamic personality of the Director and his persistent pressure on Government, we would not have been able to present today to witness the official opening of this new building. The fact that it has been education in general and Queen's College in particular, owes to the Director is very great indeed. We are sorry that he will be leaving us within a few months. But this is a sad occasion which he did so much to bring about. I know I am saying many sentiments which I expect to find



Sir Man-kam Lo is shown addressing the gathering at the official opening of the new building of Queen's College yesterday. Seated are Lady Lo (centre) and Sir Christopher Cox (right). ("China Mail" photo).

Reminders

Today

Cheero Services Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, tombola (Snowball), 7.30 p.m.
Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Prof. Chao Shao-an, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
"Round the Bend" by Jonathan Fly, European YMCA, 8.30 p.m.
United Rubber Works, Co., Ltd., extraordinary meeting, NKKL No. 2870, Hing Wah Street, 10.30 a.m.
Race Meeting, Jockey Club, Happy Valley 2 p.m.

Coming events

TOMORROW

Toe H classical concert, 50, Macdonnell Road, 8.30 p.m.
Armchair Group, European YMCA, talk on "Diversity and Unity in Chinese Thought or the Essentialness of Heredity" 8.45 p.m.
NAAFI Club, Kowloon, snooker tournament, 7 p.m.
Nine Dragons Services Club, gramophone recital, 7 p.m., film show "Pan-American", 8 p.m.
Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Prof. Chao Shao-an, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Exhibition of Chinese paintings by Prof. Chao Shao-an, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.

MONDAY

Crown Land Auction, PWD offices, 3 p.m.
Exhibition of Chinese Paintings by Prof. Chao Shao-an, Hotel Cecil, 10 a.m. to 7 p.m.
Union Jack Club, tombola, 7.30 p.m.

DUTCH WARSHIP IN HARBOUR

HNMS Evertsen, the first of three Dutch fighting ships offered to the United Nations for the Korean War, returned to port yesterday from Korean waters.

The destroyer will go into drydock for overhauling before proceeding on her mission, which is kept secret on security grounds.

According to informed sources, the Dutch naval craft was only on patrol duty in Korean waters. HNMS Evertsen first arrived here mid-July from Indonesian waters. She was then the first Dutch naval vessel to enter the Colony for more than a year.

end Mrs. Rowell our very good wishes for their future happiness.

As regards your work and your responsibility for a leading Government secondary school in the Colony, your role is obviously an important one. What the curriculum of a secondary school in Hong Kong should be is a subject on which I am not competent to speak. It should conform to the varying standards of the times and the progressive educational theories of the day is understandable. But the unchangeable core of this curriculum must include the imparting to the students of a measure appropriate to the standard of that limitless store of wisdom and culture of past ages which are our priceless heritage, and of the hopes, aspirations and knowledge of the present day, and above all the equipping of the students of a decent sense and balanced outlook. The mission of a secondary school, so conceived, must be one of great importance to any society in any age. In these days of international tension and ideological conflict, when many schools devote their energy to political propaganda and fill the minds of students with doctrines of hate and discontent and class struggles, your mission is never more important or valuable than at the present time. Queen's College, under the able headmastership of Mr. Williamson will continue to carry out its high mission as the leading secondary school in accordance with its proud and venerable tradition of excellence for granted by the Colony.

"And with all my heart, I leader to Queen's my best wishes."

Hong Kong man's printing invention

A portable combination of Chinese printing type, which reduces the normal cumbersome Chinese printing apparatus by 94 per cent in cost, weight, space and type has been invented by Mr. Chen Kung-cho, writer and publisher.

Mr. Chen, who more than 10 years ago was a Councillor in the Nanking Government, demonstrated his invention at a Press conference yesterday.

He admitted, however, that it could not be profitably employed for commercial purposes.

The set, he explained, would be more useful as a printing plant in small villages and hamlets and by travelling groups.

He added that it will also prove useful in Chinese schools and in firms for printing pamphlets, notices, and announcements. In remote villages it may be used to bring out a small newspaper.

The set will cost only HK\$800, he said.

He said that the normal printing press uses some 10,000 characters, whereas his portable set uses only 1,000.

He added that many people have been anxious to solve the printing problem to save space, time and cost.

Long research

Mr. Chen has analysed and studied all the Chinese characters in use in a normal press.

Following considerable research, he found that the fundamental radicals totalled 10,000. As a result, by breaking up the radicals and boring them out he has produced a 1,000-character portable printing press.

Mr. Chen hopes to find a manufacturer who will be willing to undertake the production of his invention.

OFFICIAL NOTICES, APPOINTMENTS

Mrs. E. C. Wallace: Nursing Sister, effective from July 28 last.

Mrs. E. C. Macfarlane: Nursing Sister, effective from July 28 last.

Mr. A. St. George Walton: Cadet Officer, Class II, effective from April 1 last.

Mrs. G. I. Barlow: An Assessor, effective from September 1.

Mr. F. Brett: Captain in the Hong Kong Regiment, effective from September 12.

Mr. J. A. King: Lieutenant in the Hong Kong Regiment, effective from September 12.

Mr. J. P. O'Donnell: Lieutenant in the Hong Kong Regiment, effective from September 12.

Mr. W. D. L. Ride: Lieutenant in the Hong Kong Regiment, effective from September 12.

Captain E. C. Field: promoted to be Major in the Hong Kong Regiment, effective from September 12.

Messrs. Robert Bruce, the Rev. Fr. T. R. Fitz Gerald and the Rev. Fr. J. A. Turner: appointed to the Board of Examiners, effective from September 11.

Mrs. I. S. D. Leys: a member of the Nurses Board, effective from September 18.

Mrs. G. R. Duly: recognised as Vice-Consul for the United States of America at Hong Kong.

Mr. F. A. de Menezes Ribeiro: recognised as Vice-Consul for Portugal at Hong Kong.

Association of European Telecommunications Civil Servants: dissolved, effective from August 31 last.

TO BE WED

Octavio Rodriguez da Rocha, bank clerk, 20 Meade Street, first floor, and Miss Theresa Yolande Barreira, photographer, 41 Austin Avenue, Kowloon, have announced their forthcoming wedding.

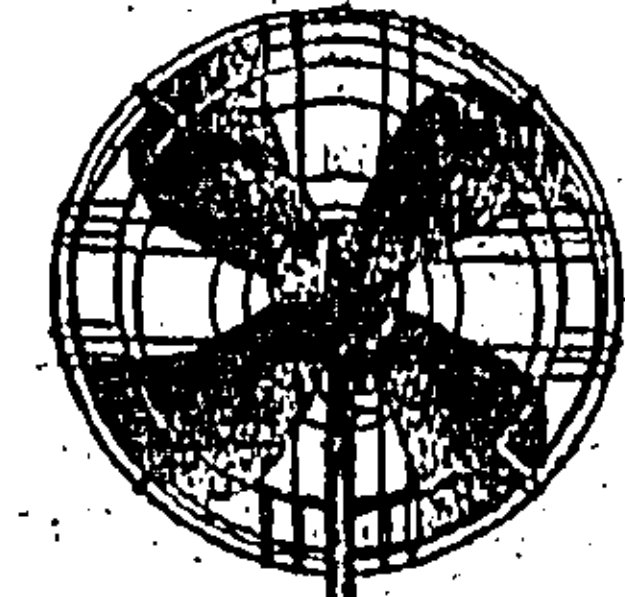
Last Year PAL Flew 260,910 Happy Passengers

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LIGHT IN WEIGHT

EASILY MOVABLE

GIVES A STRONG BUT SILENT BREEZE



ON SHOW AT

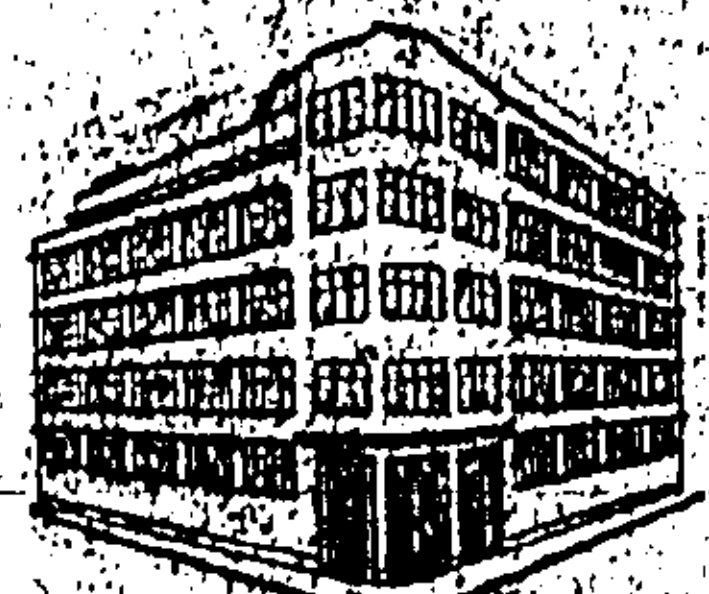
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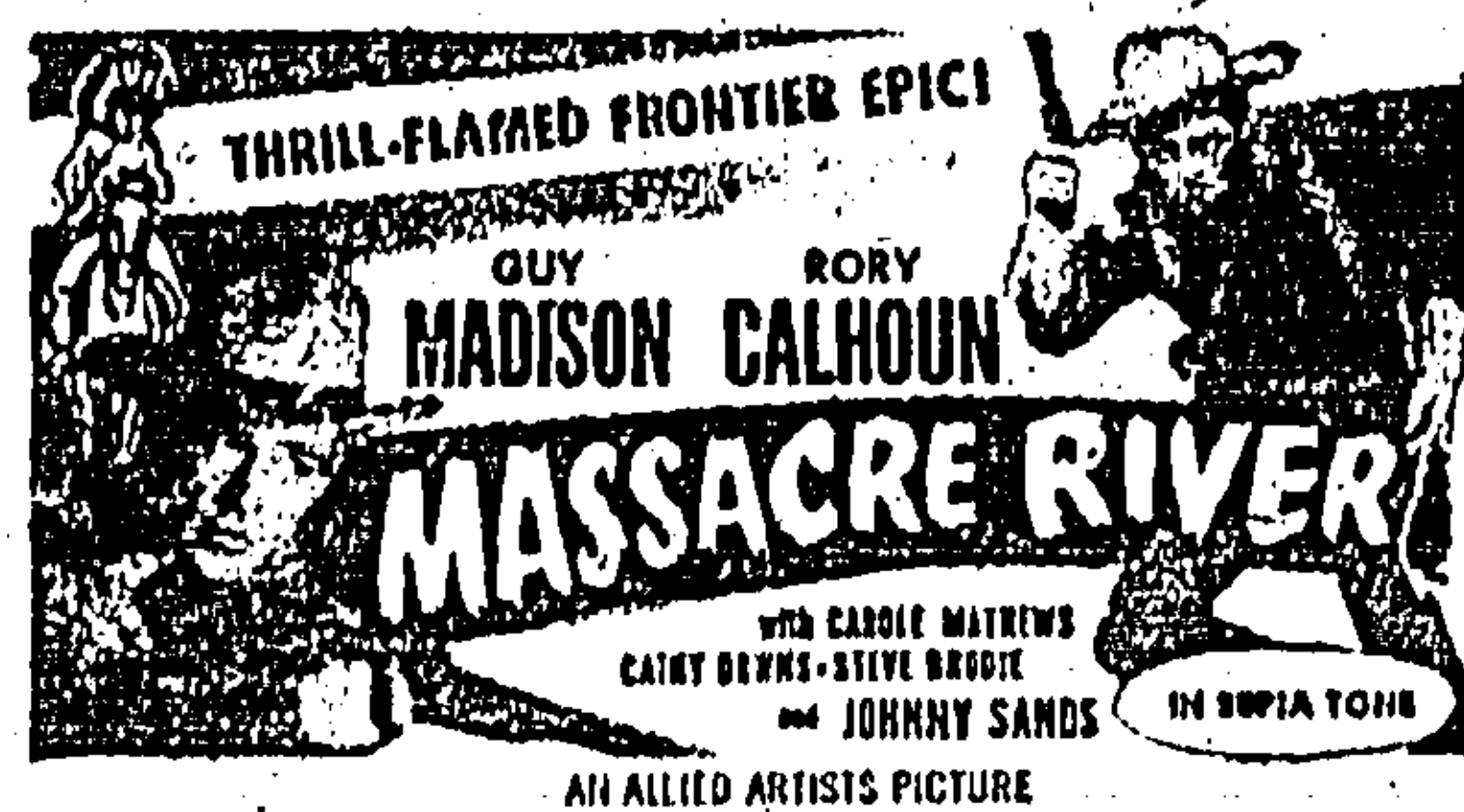
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LIBERTY

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Final Showing Today: 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.



COMMENCING TOMORROW

"My husband and my sister... in each other's arms!"



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SCOTT LYNN
HAL WALLIS
Paid in Full

SUNDAY MORNING SHOW

A VARIETY PROGRAMME OF POPEYE & FANTASTIC CARTOONS

In Technicolor!

KING'S

AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TODAY

SPECIAL TIMES: 2.00, 4.30, 7.00 and 9.30 P.M.

William HARTNELL • Robert BEATTY
Joyce HOWARD in

"APPOINTMENT WITH CRIME"

• ADDED ATTRACTION •

"INTERNATIONAL BURLESQUE"

TODAY ONLY **Cathay** At 2.30, 5.30, 7.30 & 9.30 P.M.

THE FAMOUS RADIO DRAMA OF ALL TIME NOW ELECTRIFIES THE SCREEN!



TOMORROW: "LES MISERABLE" A FRENCH PATHE PICTURE.

ORIENTAL

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TAKE ANY EASTERN TRAM CAR OR HAPPY VALLEY BUS

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A GREAT ROMANTIC-MUSICAL COMEDY WITH BIG STARS.



Commencing Tomorrow: "AMBUSH"

SPECIAL MORNING SHOW TOMORROW at 12.30
"ANOTHER NEW PROGRAMME OF TECHNICOLOR CARTOONS"

BRITISH NEWSMAN HAS BUSY TIME IN EAST GERMANY

Berlin, September 21.

Nehru wants all-out support

Bombay, September 21.

For the second time in three days Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru today told the 3,000 delegates to the Congress Party's annual convention at Nasik that he will resign if the Party does not support De-nuclo-atomic methods.

He refused to bow to the wishes of the mob relative to India's differences with Pakistan, he said. Before the convention voted overwhelmingly for Nehru's stand, he used strong language to clarify his attitude, declaring:

"I am Prime Minister because you have chosen me. If you want me as Premier you will have to follow my lead unflinchingly."

"If you do not want me to remain Premier tell me so and I shall go. I will not hesitate. I will not waver. I will go out and fight independently for the ideal of Congress as I have done all these years."

Severe criticism was heard from some delegates who opposed Nehru's support for UN action in Korea, on the ground that the North Koreans are trying to unite Korea and the outside world has no business to interfere.

Nehru concentrated his attack on the UN decision to exclude Communist China.

If the UN still recognise the Nationalist regime, which is now more or less defunct, it is shutting its eyes," he said. "The new Chinese Government came to power not by the stroke of chance but after 30 years of war."

He condemned clamour by Hindu Communists for action against India's Muslim minority in retaliation for mistreatment of 12,000,000 Hindus in Pakistan.

"Even if some people want it, can it be accepted in the name of Democracy?" he asked. "If that is called Democracy then I say to hell with such Democracy."

Approval of appropriation amendment

Washington, September 21.

The House today approved a compromise amendment to the US\$17,000,000,000 emergency appropriation bill which would ban Marshall Plan help to countries whose military trade with Communist states might endanger American security.

Moving for final agreement with the Senate on the bill, the House accepted an administration-backed proposal which leaves it up to the National Security Council to determine what type of trade with the Communist world would menace the United States.

The National Security Council consists of the President, Vice-President, Secretary of State, Secretary of Defence and chairman of the National Security Resources Board.

The provision was the last major stumbling block in the way of final passage of the bill which was ironed out, except for the Marshall Plan point, at a Senate-House conference last week. If the Senate accepts the House substitute, as appeared likely in view of his administration backing, the appropriations bill will then go to the White House for the President's signature.—United Press.

THE AUDIENCE CLAPPED LOUDLY

Copenhagen, September 21.

Buyers applauded warmly when an attractive young man in a tuxedo displayed a housecoat at an Odense fashion "show" last night.

She turned beneath the spotlights, gave a professional smile, and dropped the coat to show the nightgown underneath.

The applause was even louder. She had forgotten to put on the nightgown.—Associated Press.

London, September 21.

The Russian Ambassador, Mr. Gromyko, has agreed to a meeting of the Foreign Ministers' deputies in December to continue the discussions on the Austrian Treaty, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

When the deputies adjourned on September 20, Mr. Gromyko said that before accepting a mid-December for the next meeting, as proposed by the three Western deputies, he would have to consult his Government.

What are the rewards for a Westerner who deserts to the Communist East to join the "fight for peace?"

A 12-to-15-hour day, making the same speech in six different towns. Cigarettes that make you gasp. Good, solid food—but no lobster or champagne.

Newspapers and magazines that say the same thing every day and leave an intelligent reader in somewhat of a vacuum.

Third-rate hotel rooms, shared with someone else.

This is happening to John Peet, an Englishman who quit his job as chief of the Reuters news bureau in Berlin on June 23.

He showed up as usual at a press conference announced by Gerhard Eisler, Communist propaganda chief of the Russian zone of Germany. Instead of being a reporter, Peet turned out to be the subject of the conference.

Speaking pretty good German, he said he was deserting the West because of the "warmongers" and would work henceforth for the Communists.

Since then, a few speeches by Peet full of bombast against the West were printed in the East press and some articles were published in his name.

Although he was put under Eisler's wing, he was not given an office in Eisler's headquarters. He was unreachable at any regular address.

Arrest rumoured

A rumour even started that the Soviet secret police had arrested him in Magdeburg on the theory that his flip-over to the East was a dodge to get married to a book.

This was untrue. Peet turned up at the Leipzig Fair, looking healthy but harassed. A tall, energetic man in his 30's, his former air of unlimited confidence was replaced by a submissive demeanour.

Yes, he would have a beer—also an American cigarette. What was he doing?

"I've been on a lecture tour. As many as six lectures a day." He looked tired.

"I told them it was too many and they would have to cut it down."

He had time to talk a little longer because the automobile Eisler gave him had broken down. It came equipped with a driver who never seemed to get more than a few paces away.

In fact, finding Peet alone is a miracle.

He asked about the world situation, as if he didn't know. The Korea problem seems to be "stabilised," he agreed.

What about Berlin and Germany?

Cagily, very cagily, he voiced his opinion: "Nothing will happen here. The issues are too clearly known and too well publicised. The American public knows the Berlin question and has no doubts about it. It needs none of the explanations of Asia. Any act of aggression here would be too obvious and unquestionably in the wrong in world opinion. By either side."

All this is guarded without naming names or nations. There are people sitting around, all part of the Eastern machine. My first name which he once shouted familiarly across halls, was never mentioned.

NY papers

How does he keep up with world events in the objective way of a trained correspondent? Once in a while he gets hold of an overseas edition of the New York Herald Tribune or New York Times.

It does not seem as though he reads them for sneering purposes, either.

Peet is pleased with the "play" his articles get. They are sent out through the controlled Communist press network.

Peet is piling up some Zlotys in Poland and some Roubles. I know Poland pretty well. Maybe I can use the Zlotys there. I have no idea about the Roubles.

How about a holiday on the Black Sea, where Stalin takes his rest?

Perhaps, some time. After the lecture tour is over. Now he is virtually living on the high-ways.

"I still can't get used to my freedom of movement in the Soviet zone."

He had one week's leave on the Baltic coast. It was in Peenemunde, he said, without further comment. That is the site of the old V-2 rocket factory, and launching area established by the Nazis and taken over by the Russians in 1945.

Peet's long rides on the Autobahn gave him an idea. He takes credit for billboards now posted between Berlin and Leipzig, plumping the Communist "peace campaign" in the English language. The text is taken from American-zone signs erected by the military police in caution motorists against being reckless.

The old "Death is so permanent, the atom bomb is the best life insurance."

Another one is: "Banning the atom bomb is the best life insurance."

Dove of peace

A bridge bombed out in 1944 bears a painted dove of peace and the legend: "Destroyed bridge. Fight the American warmongers!"

Why all this uranium mining in the Soviet zone if the atom bomb should be banned... by everybody?

"I was in Aue (big centre of mining). They are all making big money. It is like a gold rush town."

No such thing as slave labour, Peet claims. The miners are volunteers, and moreover there are only about 100,000—not the 300,000 the British claimed in a recent statement.

Eisler and four or five of his aides enter the other end of the long hall. Peet leaps up without farewell and hurries down the corridor. He takes a seat near them, apparently so they will know he is there, and alone.—Associated Press.

VYSHINSKY GETS A WARNING

New York, September 21.

Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky, Soviet delegate to the United Nations, was warned by a traffic policeman for speeding yesterday.

The policeman, Thomas O'Neill, told him that 55 miles an hour on a congested road was too fast.

"This is just a fair warning," the policeman said. "Next time we will give you a summons."

Mr. Vyshinsky smiled and through his interpreter promised not to go so fast in future.—Reuters.

MESSINA, September 21.

Terrified passengers prayed aloud as the Rome-Sicily express, twice struck by lightning, ploughed through heavy rain and a thunder-storm which followed it all the way from Rome to Messina today.

On its journey South, the train was delayed three hours while a new locomotive was brought to replace the electric engine damaged by lightning.

One engine was first hit just North of Naples. An hour after it was replaced, lightning hit the new locomotive.—Reuters.

ROXY BROADWAY

Movies Are BETTER Than Ever
THE Houses of BEST Pictures

SHOWING TODAY

OWING TO LENGTH OF PICTURE PLEASE NOTE

CHANGE OF TIMES:

ROXY: 4 SHOWS

BROADWAY: 5 SHOWS

AT 2.30, 5.00, 7.15

AT 12.00 NOON,

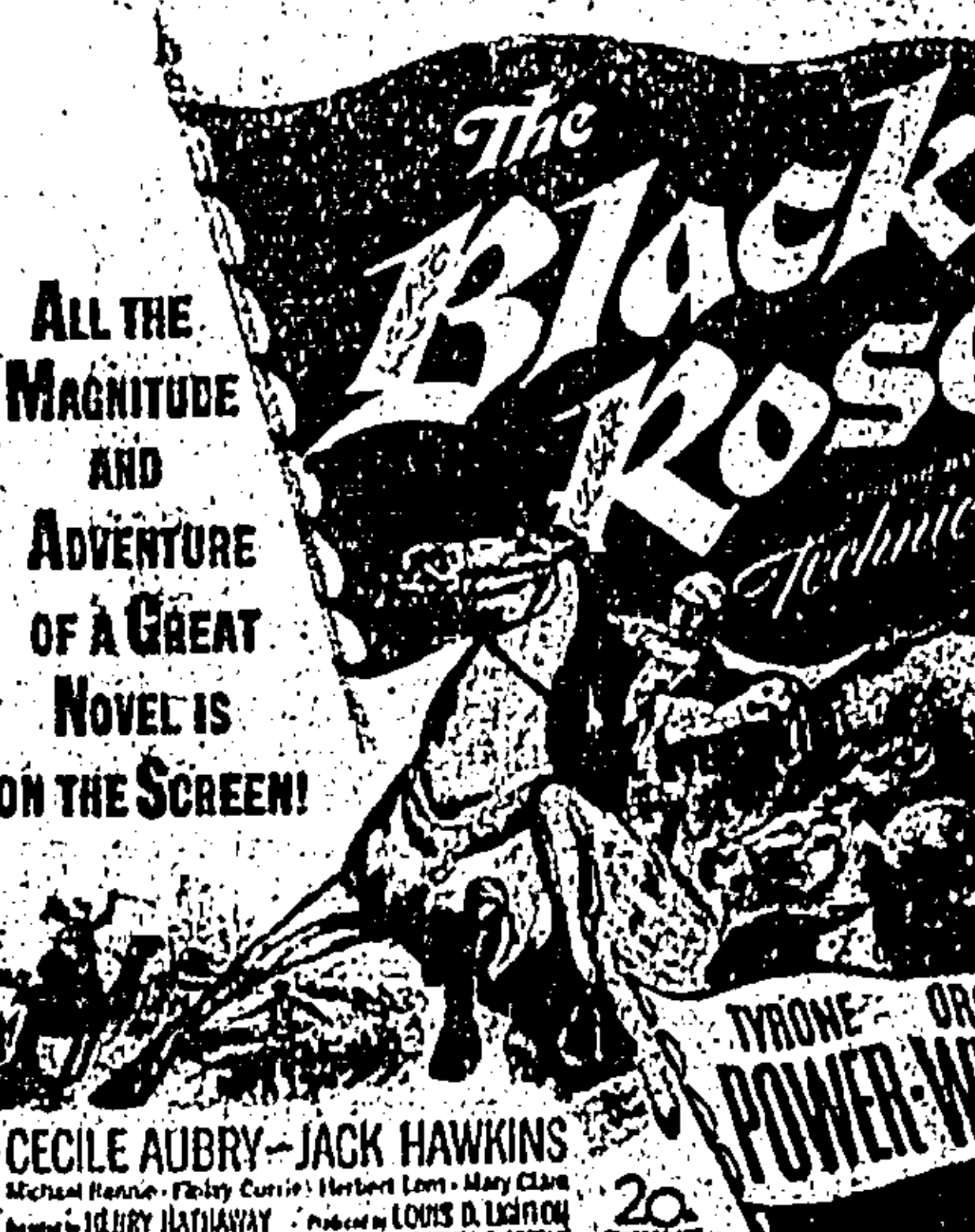
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2.30, 5.00, 7.15

& 9.30 P.M.

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NO INCREASE IN PRICES!

BE SURE TO BOOK AT ONCE!

NO COMPLIMENTARY TICKETS AVAILABLE!

ROXY SPECIALLY ADDED: LATEST 20TH CENTURY-FOX MOVIE NEWS. 1. KOREAN WAR SCENES—BRITISH TROOPS ARRIVE AT PUSAN (FILMED BY U.S. DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE AND NEWSCREEL CAMERAMEN). 2. 1950 MISS AMERICA PAGEANT WITH 54 LOVELY HOPEFULS. 3. SKATING SHOW OF 1951—ICE CAPADES SPECTACLE.

ROXY: MORNING SHOWS

BROADWAY: MORNING SHOWS

AT 12.00 NOON

AT 12.00 NOON

"THE BLACK ROSE"

"THE BLACK ROSE"

SUNDAY 24TH SEPT.

FROM SATURDAY TO TUESDAY (24TH SEPT. TO 26TH SEPT.)

A TUESDAY 26TH SEPT.

A TUESDAY 26TH SEPT.

QUEENS & ALHAMBRA

AIR-CONDITIONED

SHOWING TODAY At 2.30, 5.15, 7.20 & 9.30 p.m.

1950'S "TEN-BEST" LIST WILL START

WITH Warner Bros.



SUNDAY MORNING SHOWS

QUEEN'S

ALHAMBRA

At 11.30 A.M. Only

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Esther Williams in

Esther Williams in

"ON AN ISLAND WITH YOU"

"THIS TIME FOR KEEPS"

In Technicolor

In Technicolor

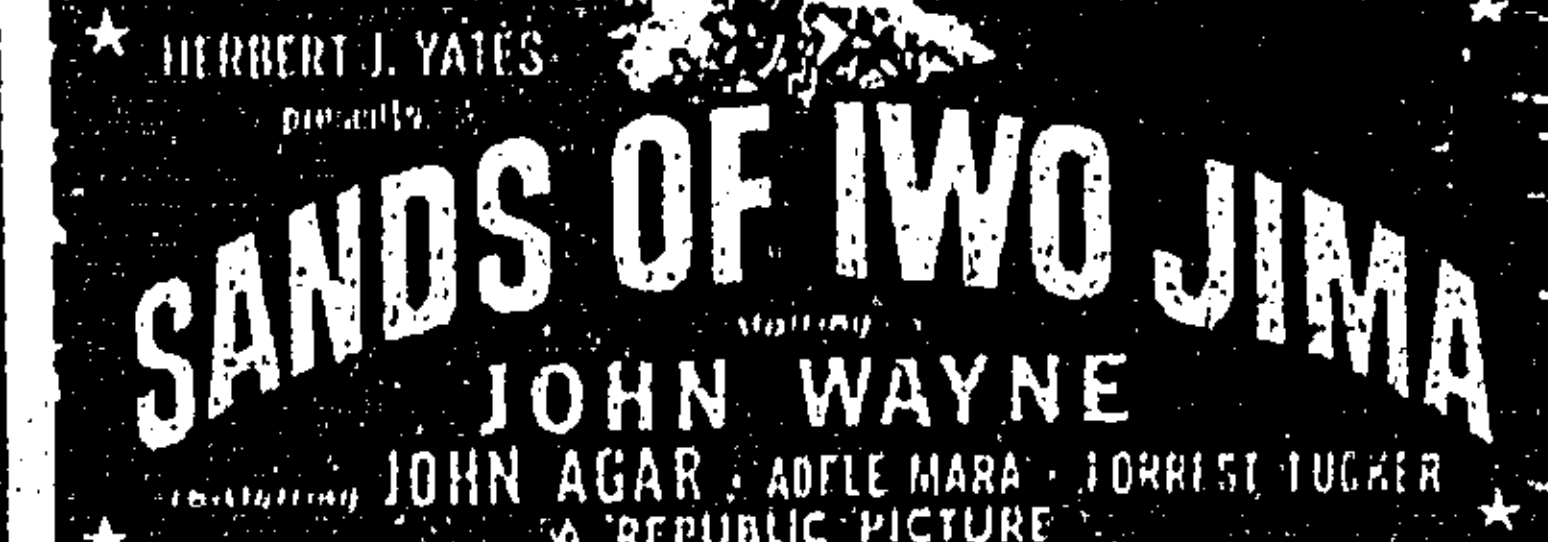
AT REDUCED PRICES

SHOWING TODAY **MAJESTIC** At 2.30, 5.20, 7.20 & 9.30 P.M.

Tomorrow Extra Show At 12.00 noon

A SELL-OUT FOR 45 PERFORMANCES!
HAVE YOU SEEN IT YET?
DON'T MISS THIS THRILLING WAR FILM

THE YEAR'S GREAT SCREEN ENTERTAINMENT!



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BRITISH TROOPS FROM HONGKONG IN ACTION

IN KOREA!

UNITED NATIONS REINFORCEMENTS READIES

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FIRST PICTURES OF NEW TEN-ENGINE U.S. BOMBER

NEXT CHANGE—Dick POWELL in "FITFALL"



SHOWING TODAY

Four Shows at 2.30, 5.20, 7.30 & 9.30 p.m.

This Film should earn our warmest and

friendliest applause... Daily Herald

What was his secret? Why had he to be silenced?



LONDON FILMS PRESENT A FRANK LAUNDER—SIDNEY GILLAT PRODUCTION

DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS

GLYNIS JOHNS JACK HAWKINS

STATE SECRET

Herbert Lom • Karel Stepanek • Walter Rilla

Written and directed by SIDNEY GILLAT

Added: Special Film of R.A.F.

"SHIPBUSTERS"

ESPECIALLY FLOWN OUT FROM ENGLAND BY ROAC

MORNING SHOW TOMORROW at 11.30 p.m.

20th Century-Fox presents

COLOUR CARTOONS

PROGRAMME

• AT REDUCED PRICES •

ARMED FORCE PLAN TO GO BEFORE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Proposal on future of Formosa postponed Day of Russian failures

Flushing, September 21.

The United States proposal to give the United Nations an international armed force for use against aggressors went to the General Assembly today despite strong objections by the Soviet Union.

The powerful 14-member Steering Committee voted to put the American plan for emergency United Nations action on the agenda for discussion later in the Assembly session.

Russia took another whipping in an unsuccessful attempt to block Assembly consideration of the charge levelled by the United States, Britain and Australia that hundreds of thousands of German and Japanese war prisoners had not been accounted for by the Soviet Union.

PI STARTS ARMING CIVILIANS

Manila, September 21.

The government has started arming civilian defence forces in an all-out drive to quell the Huk dissidents.

The Secretary of National Defence, Mr. Ramon Magsaysay, today ordered Major General Mariano N. Castañeda, commander of all Philippine forces, to issue arms and ammunition to citizen forces in the three provinces of Iloilo, Pangasinan and Nueva Vizcaya to help the government troops in the campaign against rebel elements.

The Defence Secretary, in surprise visits to military installations and camps in Pangasinan towns, was given a comprehensive picture of the worsening peace and order situation by Governor Madella of Nueva Vizcaya and officials of Pangasinan.

Mr. Magsaysay urged constabulary and army officers to put aside differences and work together in the anti-Huk campaign.

Meanwhile President Elpidio Quirón discussed the Peace Fund Commission and community defence associations in a conference at Malacanán Palace with several provincial and city executives of Visayan Islands and Mindanao. It was one of a series of conferences with provincial officials designed to strengthen national peace and order campaign.

Marshall goes to New York

Washington, September 21.

Mr. George C. Marshall, American Secretary of Defence, announced today that he would go to New York tomorrow to confer with the British and French Defence Ministers.

Mr. Marshall, who was sworn in today as successor to Mr. Louis Johnson, declined to say if he would take with him a plan for the rearmament of Germany.

Mr. Marshall turned aside questions of the war in Korea, saying that since he resigned as Secretary of State he had tried conscientiously to keep aloof from contact with the armed forces and the State Department.

The meeting of Defence Ministers—Mr. Emmanuel Shriwell (Britain), Mr. Jules Moch (France) and Mr. Marshall—has been called to discuss the planning of an integrated defence force for Western Europe.—Reuter.

Exports to HK watched

Washington, September 21.

The U.S. Commerce Department today banned any unlicensed export of strategic goods to Macao and Hong Kong.

Officials said that the order was designed to stop leakages to Communist China.

Previously, small shipments were exempted from licensing. The Department also added items to its list of goods requiring licences for export to any country except Canada.

The list includes: types of pneumatic tyres and inner tubes, some iron and steel mill products, electrical machinery and apparatus, locomotives, engines and parts, track-laying and wheel-type tractors.—Reuter.

UN based on false assumption

Flushing, September 21.

Australia's Foreign Minister, Mr. Percy Spender, said today that experience had shown that the United Nations was based on a false assumption—namely that all members were equally determined to preserve the peace.

He told the Assembly that instead of the hoped for one world there were two "and one so far has refused to co-operate with the other except solely on its own terms."

"The Soviet Union and the countries which are tightly bound to it have shown little if any regard for the solemn declaration to which they pledged their word in 1945," he said.

Mr. Spender said that Russia had failed to co-operate in the work of the United Nations to improve conditions throughout the world.

If the Peking Government would give evidence of a desire for genuine co-operation the whole question of China's admission to the United Nations can be considered in an entirely new light.

Change needed

Pending a change in Soviet policy, Mr. Spender said, the vast majority of the United Nations would have to take steps to defend themselves against aggression and to discourage any repetition of the Korean incident.

"This means that they must have at their disposal forces so strong that no state will venture to attack a neighbour for fear of the heavy retribution that would follow."

"But we must do more than merely plan or prevent or meet aggression. We must help one another to become stronger economically and socially."

"We should organise a system of assistance for other nations less advanced than we are either politically or economically, help them along the road to the realisation of their full independence and prosperity."—Reuter.

SCAP PROPOSAL CONSIDERED

Manila, September 21.

A SCAP proposal for purchase by Japanese importers of Philippine products worth 80,500,000 pesos up to June 30, 1951, is under consideration by the Foreign Office.

The Foreign Affairs Department referred the proposal to the Committee on Finance today without indications when a decision may be reached.

The Philippine products that Japan wants according to the plan are topped by abaca, lumber, iron ore, copra and ramie.

The proposal is also being studied by the Import Control Board, the Governor of the Central Bank and secretaries of the government departments concerned.—United Press.

HAILE SELASSIE'S PROPOSAL

Flushing, September 21.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia, has asked the United Nations to unite Ethiopia with Ethiopia during its present session.

In a letter to the Secretary-General, Mr. Tyge Lie, the Emperor praised the prompt UN action in Korea and urged the assembly to consider Ethiopian security and "take the decision which has been too long delayed."

—Reuter.

U.S. starts informal talks on early Jap peace treaty

Flushing, September 21.

The United States began this week informal consultations with representatives of countries members of the Far Eastern Allied Commission concerning the prompt signing of a peace treaty with Japan.

The United States State Department Far Eastern experts, led by the Republican foreign policy adviser, Mr. John Foster Dulles, are taking advantage of the presence here for the General Assembly of the foreign ministers and top delegates from the countries concerned to put forth to them American views on terms of the peace treaty with the Tokyo government.

An American spokesman, who said the consultations had already started, predicted it may take about one month until the results are known.

He declined to comment whether the Soviet Union, which is a member of the commission, would be approached, but other informed sources doubted it. Russia walked out from the commission in Tokyo several months ago in protest against the presence of the Chinese Nationalist delegate.

Other delegates said it was still too early to comment on the United States proposals—all agree in principle that the state of war should be ended—but informed sources predicted that several countries, particularly Australia and New Zealand, had objections to the idea of rearming Japan. This suggestion was made both by quarters near General Douglas MacArthur in Tokyo and by high Washington sources.

Another important question in this connection is whether the peace treaty should be discussed within the Far Eastern Commission or by the Big Four—assuming that Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky would be interested in participating.

No veto wanted

The United States would rather see the question decided by the commission that would not have veto powers—contrary to what the Russians have been trying to obtain for several years. Other delegations said it had no time to consider this problem.

On the assumption the issues were to be taken up by the commission the question would arise whether such countries as Britain and India, who recognise the Chinese Communist government, would be willing to sit together with the Chinese Nationalist delegate. Nobody is disputing China's vital interest in the matter but there is the question as to which China should be invited to participate in the Japanese talks.

The British spokesman said such questions would have to be solved in London on the cabinet level, but it appeared certain that the issue of Chinese representation, which plagued the General Assembly since the day of inauguration on Tuesday, would pose its head in all and any debates on Japanese questions.—United Press

MADELINE CARROLL WEDS AGAIN

New York, September 21.

Madeline Carroll, the British-born film actress, and Andrew Holskell, 35-year-old publisher of Life magazine, were married recently in Spain, a life spokesman said today.

The spokesman said he did not know the place or date of the wedding or the whereabouts of the couple. They are believed to be in Spain and planning to tour Europe before returning here.

Holskell's first wife, the former Cornelia Scott, divorced him in Idaho last month. Miss Carroll is 40. This is her fourth marriage.—Reuter.

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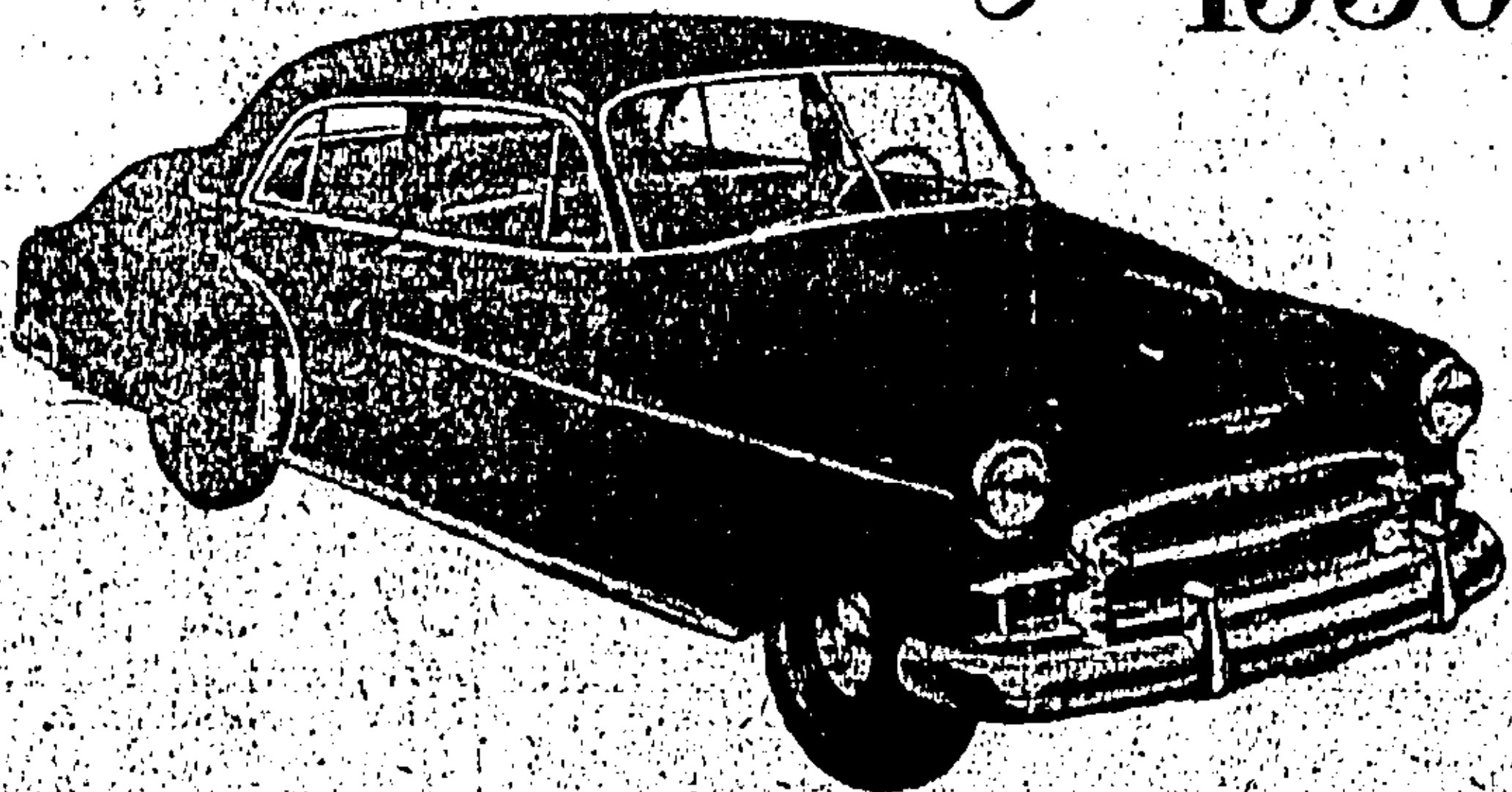
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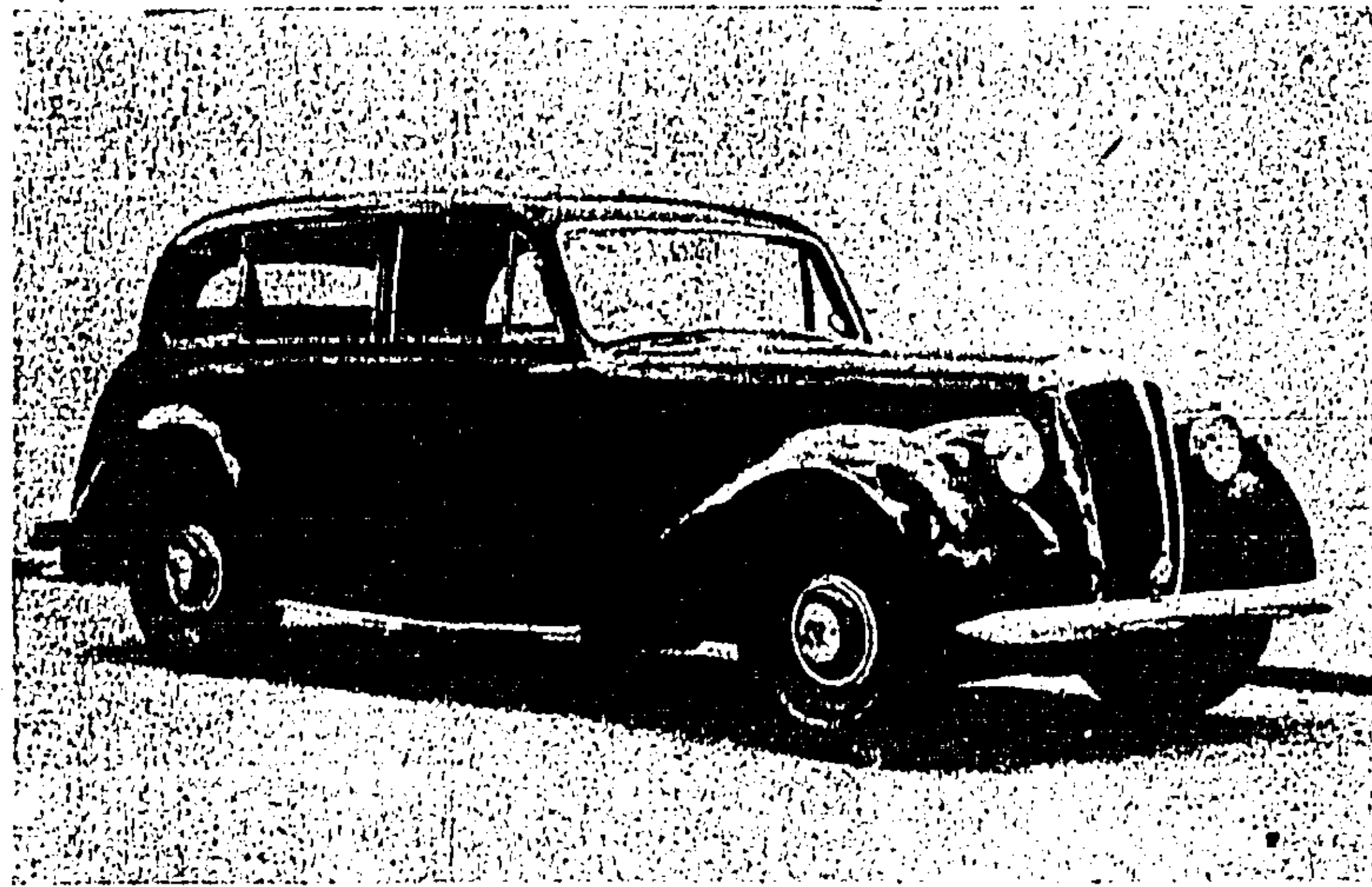
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MOTORING NEWS AND VIEWS

A car of good taste



The Daimler Consort Saloon, which combines a conservative exterior with a high engine performance to make it one of the finest higher-priced British cars on the road. — "China Mail" photo.

DAIMLER SALOON RANKS HIGH IN PERFORMANCE

Among the British cars that have made a name for themselves throughout the world for their excellent qualities, the Daimler will always rank high, and a recent road test by the "China Mail" of the 2½-litre Consort Saloon only confirmed our belief in the fine performance of this car.

This latest Daimler model, for which China Motor and Sales Agencies are the local agents, is sober and distinguished in appearance and possesses a roomy five to six-seater body which is comfortable and spacious.

The Daimler's main mechanical features are a six-cylinder overhead valve engine developing 70 bhp. at 4,200 r.p.m. and the famous flywheel transmission which was developed and introduced by Daimler and which has been adopted by most of the American manufacturers and is now known as Fluid Drive, Dynaflex, Hydramatic Drive, etc.

The presence of the fluid flywheel gives almost infinite top gear performance down to zero speed. It is possible to start the

Daimler smoothly from rest on top gear, although naturally the acceleration is not then swift, nor would this be a recommended regular procedure. The comment is intended as an illustration of the exceptional ease with which this car can be handled.

No car is easier to drive, since starting from rest is a matter of merely engaging first or second gear by moving the lever mounted on the steering column to the appropriate position on its visual quadrant, depressing the gear-changing pedal, which takes the place of a normal clutch pedal, and then depressing the throttle pedal to move away.

New China Int'l Motors garage

China International Motors, Ltd., have opened their new service garage at the intersection of Queen's Road, East (formerly Gap Road) and Morrison Hill Road, Happy Valley. The showroom remains at 360 Hennessy Road.

Up-to-date Mobilisation equipment and a fully trained staff and streamlined arrangement of the various departments give prompt and efficient service to all customers.

Mobilisation and repair service are available each weekday, Sundays and holidays up to 10 p.m.

China International Motors, Ltd., are agents for Buick and Vauxhall cars and Bedford trucks.

pedal is a comfortable treadle type. Vision over the bonnet is good. The right-hand wing is fully visible and the left wing is in view by leaning over from a normal driving position. A very good view is given by the driving mirror.

The instruments are sensibly arranged and very well illuminated at night, though not too brightly, and there are one or two unusual provisions of value among the minor controls.

One of these is a pull-and-push control giving a reserve petrol supply of approximately 1½ gallons, while in addition to a mixture control for cold starting there is a hand throttle.

In the left of the fascia is a lockable cupboard. Effective and tasteful use is made of polished hardwood in the body which in conjunction with the fine quality grained leather upholstery gives an unmistakable touch of quality, super-imposed on the very real quality which is built in beneath the surface of a Daimler. Extended experience of this car, as gained during the present test, produces a strong impression of dependability.

The rear compartment is notably roomy and has a central folding arm rest in the seat back rest. Extra control over ventilation is given by means of pivoted sections in the forward doors, additional to the drop windows. These ventilators can be opened to admit a gentle breeze or be swung round to act as air scoops and promote a really useful cooling draught in hot weather. A sliding rear window blind, not in there a rear window blind.

BRITISH CARS CHEAPER TO RUN

The cost of running an 18 h.p. British car in South Africa is now 5.84d. per mile, as compared with 7.2d. per mile for the average U.S. car, according to the Automobile Association of South Africa.

The Association took the original cost of a British car as £600 and the cost of a U.S. car as £850. A mileage of 10,000 a year for six years was assumed and the residual value of the cars was allowed for. Then the Association computed three figures:

	Popular U.S. car	British 18 h.p. car
Fixed charges	255 18 0	251 18 0
Depreciation	550 0 0	500 0 0
Running costs	744 37 6	614 18 0

Fixed charges include loss of interest on the original investment, licensing, registration, garaging and insurance charges. Running costs include petrol, oil, greasing, washing and polishing, repairs, adjustments, replacement of parts and reconditioning.

On these figures the Association said the annual cost of running a car is nearly £300 for a U.S. vehicle and about £270 for the 18 h.p. British model.

Commercial motor show

Commercial vehicles of all types and sizes for home and export use—buses, coaches, trolleybuses, trucks, tractors and trailers—have been seen each day on the roads leading to Earls Court, London.

On Thursday some 400 of these were in position on their stands in Exhibition Hall where the Commercial Motor Show, organised by the Society of Motor Manufacturers and Traders, was opened at noon by the Right Hon. A. J. Barnes, M. P., Minister of Transport.

There is more news of further special exhibits destined to arouse the interest of the many thousands of visitors who will each day pass through the turnstiles. Included among these exhibits, in all the sections of the commercial vehicle industry represented, will be:

A 30-seater luxury coach with fittings including toilet compartment, radio with four extension speakers and hand microphone for the driver and a cocktail cabinet completely fitted with stainless steel sink, tap and trays, etc.

A demonstration model of a trolleybus cab control unit. Visitors will be able to sit in the driver's seat, manipulate the controls, and see on an illuminated diagram the circuit changes etc. during a normal run.

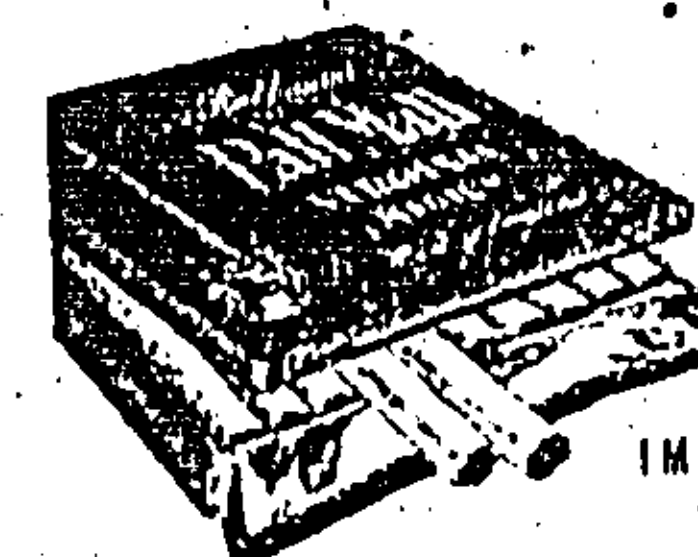
A mobile ice-cream snap. A new electronic ignition tester which carries out complete tests in the garage with the engine flicking over, yet reproducing actual road conditions.

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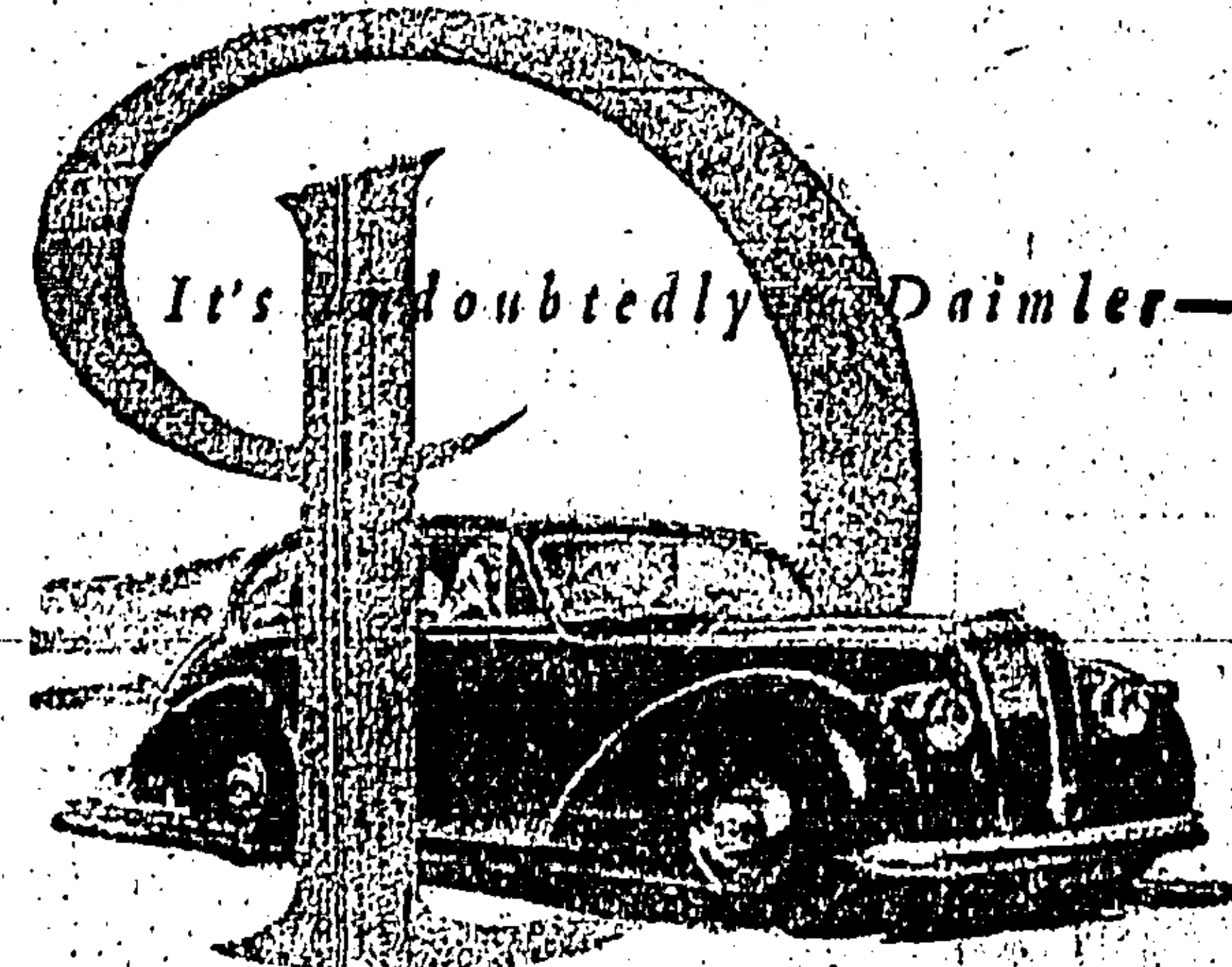


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TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN S. AFRICA TO BE AIRED IN UN COMMITTEE

Franco on Labour Party dream

London, September 21. General Francisco Franco, the Spanish leader, said today that the British Labour Party's "dream of unifying Europe under a Socialist imperialism with headquarters in London" seemed to Spaniards on a par with Stalin's Communism, with headquarters in Moscow.

In a Spanish press reported by Madrid Radio tonight, he said: "Above the politics and the will of nations there are always powers to which many rulers are subservient."

He said Spain concurred with the Western world in realising the Communist danger and the threat to Western civilisation and the independence of the nations.

"But in the ideological field, her attitude is one of great reserve towards the social and political ideas which the Western world defends."

"If Europe has the same determination which urged Spain to cut herself off from Communism, we could face the dangers with equanimity."

"No aggressor would dare attack any country resolved to defend itself with enthusiasm, and whose men are ready to sell their lives dearly and never to retreat."

Spain, "at the hub of the most important sea and air routes, is the keystone of the European castle," made the stronger by her unity and the unshakable determination of her people to defend their faith, their freedom and their tradition.

In line

The foreign policy of Spain must wait for others to catch up before it can again be in line.

"Spain feels again as a European nation that the bad will and the misunderstanding shown to her have driven towards other peoples which linked up with her by ties of blood, language or faith, and free from imperialist ambitions, may constitute a decisive force in the future of mankind."

"The Arab nations, with their chivalrous traditions similar to our own, have captured the sympathy of the Spanish nation, which for so many centuries has lived with them."

General Franco said: "The fact that Spain has been badly and unjustly treated, in spite of the solemn promises given to me in writing by President Roosevelt, in the name of the American people, is not due to the Americans themselves."

"The American nation is an excessively simple nation which is easily deceived. And as they were first told and believed, that Stalin was almost a saint, a great ally—one might say that he was America's lover—now it suits the present policy to represent Tito as a real value despite Russia's repudiation of him."—Reuter.

Fighting words by Korean Foreign chief

Washington, September 21. Ben Limb, Foreign Minister of the Republic of Korea, said the United Nations forces must drive clear to the border of Manchuria, or "all the blood and sacrifice will have been in vain."

In an interview with the United Press Mr. Limb said that if the United Nations forces stopped at the 38th Parallel dividing North and South Korea, "it will be the most foolish and tragic thing that ever developed, because the Red bandits will then have an opportunity to reunite, and the war will come back."

Mr. Limb, who is in the United States to attend the United Nations General Assembly as observer, said he was convinced "neither the Chinese Communists nor the Russians will do anything about it" if American and allied forces knife into the Communist country of North Korea. He said his observations in North Korea have convinced him that "the Russians are not foolish enough to attack the United States at this time."

Mr. Limb said he thought the United Nations should send a Commission to oversee elections in North Korea when the United Nations forces have wrested that territory from the grasp of the Reds.

"We want the United Nations to be present and observe the elections in North Korea so that the whole world will know that they have been fair. We are reserving 100 seats in the Assembly of the Republic for North Korea. There is no use in holding any elections in the South. We had elections last May, and they were described by impartial observers as eminently fair," he said.—United Press.

Flushing Meadow, September 21. The Steering Committee of the United Nations General Assembly today voted to include on the agenda the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa.

The vote by the 14-member Committee was 10 to one with two abstentions, Australia voted against while Britain and Venezuela abstained.

South Africa is not a member of the Committee, but Mr. G. P. Jooste, leader of the Union delegation, was allowed to take a seat at the table and make a statement.

He said, "It will be recalled that on four previous occasions South African delegations have maintained that the General Assembly cannot intervene in regard to the treatment in the Union of South African nationals who are of Indian or, for that matter, of any other origin."

"On each of those occasions our delegations based their case on the fact that since this is essentially a domestic matter the United Nations is precluded by the explicit provision of Article 2 (7) of the Charter from assuming jurisdiction in regard thereto."

"The United Nations is now once more being asked by a Indian delegation to concern itself with the 'treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.'"

"My delegation must, therefore, again lodge with this Committee a formal objection to the inclusion of this item in the agenda."

"I am aware of course of the fact that when the leader of the South African delegation appeared before the General Committee in 1946 the President ruled that as my delegation was not represented on the Committee, we could not submit a formal motion and that the Committee would, therefore, not vote."

Position reserved

"It is essential, however, that I reserve my Government's position at all the appropriate stages, and I am, therefore, formally stating my Government's objections at this stage."

"The views of the Union governments have on past occasions been fully stated to the United Nations. The arguments which we have adduced have been included in the records and are well known. I need not, therefore, repeat them now, apart from pointing out that Article 2 (7), on which my Government bases its objection, contains one of the most fundamental provisions of the Charter and that it was plainly intended to have an overriding effect."

Mr. Percy Spender (Australia) said that the matter ought not to find a place on the agenda; Australia, he said, had noticed an increasing tendency on the part of the United Nations to impinge upon the domestic affairs of nations.

Mr. Spender said that the overriding consideration was that Article 2, Chapter 7, of the Charter stated that nothing in the Charter should authorize the United Nations to intervene in matters which were essentially within the jurisdiction of any state or should require the members to submit such matters to settlement under the present Charter.

It was clear enough, he added, that Chapter 7 had no application to this particular matter.

Mr. Nasrollah Entezam (Persian), President of the Assembly, in reply to Mr. Spender, said that the Assembly had been discussing for five years what was the scope of Article 2, Chapter 7, and the question of national jurisdiction.—Reuter.

Tears shed by Governor-General designate

Durban, September 21. Dr. E. G. Jansen, South Africa's Governor-General designate and present Minister of Native Affairs in the Malan Cabinet, broke down and wept when he resigned his leadership of the Nationalist Party in Natal at the Party's Congress in Durban today.

Dr. Jansen said: "I have decided to accept appointment as Governor-General, not only because it is a great honour for Natal, but for Nationalist Afrikaners."

"However, it means that bonds will have to be loosened."

Here Dr. Jansen was overcome with emotion and became inaudible.

He said that according to the usual custom of retiring from politics in at least three months before assuming the Governor-Generalship, he will resign his Parliamentary seat and Cabinet post on October 1.

The Party in Natal will therefore have to elect a new leader.

As Dr. Jansen left the hall delegates rose and sang the hymn "May Blessings of the Lord Descend on You."

While this session was in progress, the Right Honourable G. B. Van Zyl—life-long friend of General Smuts—arrived in Durban with Mrs. Van Zyl for his farewell visit as Governor-General. He was appointed to office during the United Party regime.—Associated Press.

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IAF chief back from London talks

London, September 21. Air Marshal Ronald Ivelaw, Chairman, Commander-in-Chief of the Indian Air Force, flies back to Bombay tonight after talks here concerned with hurrying up the supply of aircraft equipment to India and increasing the number of officers.

He told Reuter that he had visited big aircraft firms to see what was coming along in the next six or seven years. He had been very surprised indeed to see the tremendous advance that had been made in the latest radar and blind flying equipment.

The Air Marshal added that the five jet-propelled Vampires recently flown out to India, making eight in all now in the country, was only the start of the re-equipment of the fighter wing of the Indian Air Force.

India had five squadrons of fighters. In due course all would be equipped with Vampires. These would be the backbone of the fighter force, but eventually they would probably be superseded by Venoms, also jet-propelled, but more powerful, and the De Havilland's evolutionary development of the Vampire, which came out four years ago.

Under a progressive four-year plan to start with, complete planes for the Indian Air Force were being flown out from Britain. In the second phase, complete aeroplane components were being shipped out to India and assembled at Bangalore. Gradually the factory at Bangalore would start making some of its own components, until the time came when it made probably the whole aeroplane, excepting the engine.

One day, of course, India hoped to make her own engines as well, but that was a very long term matter.—Reuter.

DON IDDON'S DIARY

If London could spare a Lord Mayor, past, present, or future, New York would be grateful. This city has no chief executive at the moment.

It has an acting deputy assistant mayor named Vincent Pollitzer, but he is here today and may be gone tomorrow. No one knows—certainly not Mr. Impellitteri.

The biggest city in America, and the second biggest in the world, is in a tangle. The Ex-mayor William O'Dwyer has departed, amid bitterly sarcastic editorials, applause so subdued it could hardly be heard, and the glare of flash guns specially hired for the occasion.

William O'Dwyer has gone, leaving the black cloud of disillusion and cynicism behind him. After pledging himself to serve four years in the most powerful job in the country, next to the Presidency, he has hit the road for Mexico, after serving a mere three months.

They are angry

New Yorkers are hopping mad. They are sickened by the blarney, silliness, and pretence which has wound up the O'Dwyer administration.

And their city is in a mess. Its finances are involved and in secure, many of its streets are dug up so that they look like quarries, and the war time trenches, and its pride is deeply hurt.

Irish eyes are not smiling. Of course, there are loud shouts of "Never again," and "Let's find another La Guardia."

All is normal

Anyway, the U.S. is happy about the landing of our men, and I promise you it will be some weeks before there is another shrill demand for British soldiers, although the New York Daily News is already hinting that we should have troops in Formosa. Why not some to guard the White House?

Considering all the war-like talk, everything is extraordinarily

peaceful and normal here. Two weeks ago was one of the biggest holidays of the year—Labour Day, when no one does any labour—and the usual vacation records, which are broken every year, were broken again.

I am always suspicious of statistics, but it seems to be a fact that now one out of every two American families has a motorcar, and that Americans are smoking 3,000,000,000 more cigarettes this year than last.

Many estimable persons deplore this normalcy, or Banality, as our cousins call it. Grandland Rice, America's most famous sports writer, apparently in a suicidal moment, calls for the end of all sport: "People can no longer play while others are dying."

This is contrary to all history, but Mr. Rice no doubt, has his reasons. The sports fans are in a flurry about this suggestion, and the interest in Joe Louis's comeback against Ezzard Charles is as high as the Empire State Building.

Louis was in town the other day and I saw him. The heavy-weight certainly looks heavy, but promises to be in fighting trim for the Yankee Stadium bout on September 27.

Joe has got his punch, but he hasn't got his money, although fans paid more than 8,000,000 dollars to see his 26 title fights. The mystery of the missing money is slowly being solved. It now turns out that Louis, in order to have a shot at the championship years ago, had to sign papers guaranteeing Joe Gould, Jim Braddock's manager, now dead, a large percentage of his earnings in perpetuity.

Once Louis's fee for one fight was 300,000 dollars, but by the time he had met his obligations and paid off the inner circle he had less than 25,000 dollars.

When he fights at the end of the month he won't even be fighting for himself then. He will be fighting for the U.S. Government to pay off back taxes.

Heard the call

Another champion, Henry Armstrong, is in the news. He announces he intends to become a Baptist minister. "I heard the call and I greeted it," says Henry.

A third battler, John L. Lewis—no relation to Joe—the lion-maned, beetle-browed union leader, is making headlines.

Mr. Lewis, who can quote more Shakespeare than Laurence Olivier, is hotly opposed to any no-strike pledge for the duration of the Korean War.

Amiable William Green, of the American Federation of Labour, is as willing as Barks; but John L. thunders: "We will do our own non-striking."

The war is compelling adjustments all round. It is changing people's tastes. Even in music.

(Continued on page 10)

Britain's exports to the Commonwealth

London, September 21. Britain was today understood to have assured the Ministers of the nine Commonwealth countries meeting here that its rearmament programme would not materially affect its exports to Commonwealth countries.

But in view of the fact that economic and other related factors were liable to quick change, the assurance could only be considered to hold good for the near future.

The assurance was believed to have been given by Mr. Harold Wilson, the President of the Board of Trade, to the Commonwealth Ministers at this afternoon's closed session, when questions on trade between Commonwealth countries were discussed.

The Ministers began a series of secret conferences here on Tuesday to discuss mutual Commonwealth financial, economic and trade problems.

Britain was believed to have stated that there should be no anxiety on the part of importers from the United Kingdom that the rearmament of manufactured goods would be reduced by any appreciable extent in the near future as a consequence of her new rearmament programme.

The Ministers, during their morning session today, continued their discussions on the sterling area's problem of saving and earning dollars.

Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, the Minister for Economic Affairs, was in the chair. This morning's talks were a continuation of yesterday's two meetings—one in the morning and the other in the afternoon—on the question of the balance of payments of Commonwealth countries of the sterling area.

While discussing ways and means of earning dollars, the Ministers were believed to have reviewed the developments arising from the decision in July, 1949, of some Commonwealth countries to cut their purchases in dollar countries by about 25 per cent.

Additional allotments

The Finance Ministers of India, Pakistan and Ceylon were believed to have stated that some additional allotment of dollars over and above the agreed percentages should be made to account for the rise in prices of dollar goods. They were believed also to have urged the need for an

additional dollar allotment in order to maintain their development programmes, many of which were already under way.

One Commonwealth Minister was understood to have stressed that, since the agreement of last year to keep the dollar expenditure to 75 per cent of the 1948 level, his country had contributed substantially to the sterling area's dollar pool by increased exports.

He, therefore, contended that the cut should not be based on the 1948 level, particularly in the case of his country, whose expenditure in 1948 could not form an accurate basis of assessment of the needs of the country.

He was understood to have said that now that Britain and some West European countries and the United States had embarked on a rearmament programme, it had become more urgent than before for his country to quicken the import of capital goods and machinery.

Another Minister was believed to have felt that the cut decision should not include special dollar expenditure like the emergency purchase of food grains from hard currency areas.

More detail

The Ministers were stated to have decided to consider this matter in greater detail at subsequent meetings.

The question of growing Japanese trade competition, particularly in the textile industry, which was originally expected to be discussed today, will now be taken up by the Ministers tomorrow.

There will be two secret sessions tomorrow—in the morning and in the afternoon. The morning session will deal with inter-Commonwealth and world trade problems and will be presided over by Mr. Harold Wilson. The afternoon session will discuss Commonwealth financial and economic matters, with Mr. Gaitskell in the chair.—Reuter.

HONG KONG

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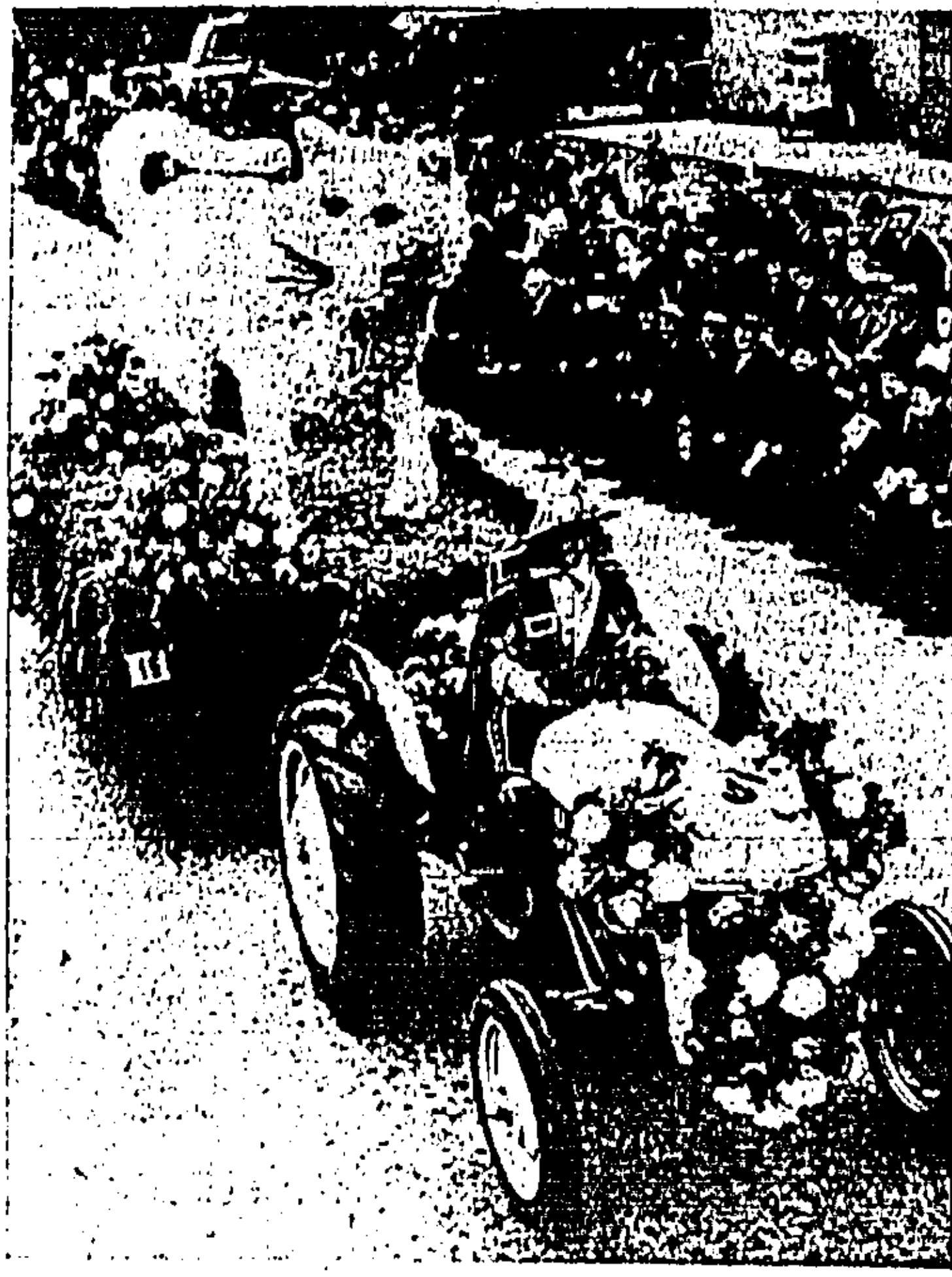
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"Puss in boots"



Assam, Europe's biggest flower centre, in Holland, showed its products to the people of Amsterdam in a loudly cheered floral parade that started in the Olympic stadium and drove through the main streets of the capital. Photo shows, drawn by a tractor driven by a "Cavalleri," a fine model of "puss-in-boots" in flowers.—AP Photo.

Bradley announces revealing figures

Detroit, September 20.
General Omar Bradley disclosed today that the North Korean Communists began their invasion with an estimated 220,000 troops and were opposed by less than 60,000 South Koreans.

The Chairman of the United States Joint Chiefs of Staff said the North Koreans also had some air force units.

He said "The invasion established the United Nations as a world power—a power for freedom potentially stronger than any single nation."

When the Communist Korean invasion began last June, military spokesmen here had estimated the North Korean ground forces at about 90,000 to 100,000 and the South Korean forces at 65,000.

Later, the estimated strength of the North Koreans was revised upward but no official estimate had been given.

In a speech prepared for delivery before the Detroit Rotary Club, General Bradley said the Korean battle has become one of the most significant campaigns in history for two reasons:

1. A new power was born in the world through armed action by the United Nations.

2. Communism without warning went farther than ever before, in resorting to armed aggression to gain its oppressive ends.

General Bradley said the peoples of free nations now recognize that Communism is backed by military force which will be used whenever and wherever it is to Communism's advantage.

The 12 nations of the North Atlantic treaty pact had learned the lesson and would speed up their military defenses.—United Press.

Daring coup by Huk band

Manila, September 21.
A band of heavily armed Huk, numbering about 50, who raided the town of Teresa in Rizal Province, 10 miles East of Manila and burned the municipal hall last night, was being closely pursued by Government troops and civilian guards today as they attempted to escape toward the Sierra Madre mountains.
Several Huk were wounded in an exchange of fire with the pursuing troops, according to a report reaching Manila.
A company of army troops rounded up 30 Huk suspects in the area near the scene of the raid.
The Huk band, in an audacious raid on Manila's doorstep, entered Teresa town at 10 p.m. yesterday hunting for officials. When they could not find those they sought they ransacked the municipal building, took important papers and cash of the city treasury, and then put a torch to it.
They carried out the raid without meeting any resistance from the city police force.—United Press.

TRUMAN AND RISING PRICES

Washington, September 21.
President Truman told his weekly press conference today that the United States Government was working on plans to deal with rising food prices.
He said that as far as selective price controls were concerned, the Government was working as hard as it could to meet the situation as it found it.—Reuter.

GAS STRIKE IN LONDON STILL ON

London, September 21.
North London housewives took twice as long as usual to cook the evening meal and darts descended on many streets tonight as the seven-day old unofficial gas strike showed no signs of ending.
Nearly 1,000 men, seeking a new wage rise, had stopped work. Some 20,000 street lamps were again unlit.—Reuter.

MR. NEHRU CLEARS UP A MISUNDERSTANDING

Nasik, Bombay Province, September 21.
The Prime Minister of India, Pandit Nehru, described here today as wrong and misleading a report of an interview with him published in a British newspaper, which quoted him as saying that Americans were clearly prepared for a third world war against Russia and her Allies in Asia.
Mr. Nehru said that the report had also attributed to him a statement that the British must get out of Malaya, Singapore and Hong Kong as soon as possible.

"What I had said about the first part (reference to America), speaking from memory," Mr. Nehru said, "was that there was something to be said for the fact that while vast numbers of people all over the world desired peace and were anxious to avoid war, still many of the big countries were prepared for war."
"They were full of fear and because of the various developments they were going on feverishly preparing for war. I had mentioned all big countries."

Recalling his reference in the interview to the action taken by the United States Secretary for the Navy and President Truman and the pulling up of General MacArthur for his statement on Formosa, Mr. Nehru said: "I had referred to these incidents and said that in America some people had openly asked for war but I was glad President Truman had pulled them up."

East Asia, Mr. Nehru said: "What I said was that colonialism must vanish from all over Asia, certainly also from Malaya, etc."
"I had added it was true that in Malaya there were considerable difficulties at present because there were several nationalities there—Malay, Chinese, Indian and others—which had not functioned as one and that made it very difficult to take any action there and, therefore, the first thing to be done was for them to fuse together, more or less politically at least, so that Malaya might become a free country."

"So what the gentleman who reported me said was partly correct in that sense. But taken out of the context it appears as if I was throwing all the blame on America for what is happening in the world. That is totally incorrect."

"We would not have supported the Security Council resolution on Korea if we had not thought that North Korea had committed aggression."

"We did believe that, but that did not mean that we should unthinkingly agree to everything said in America, England or Russia, or anywhere else. We judge for ourselves."—Reuter.

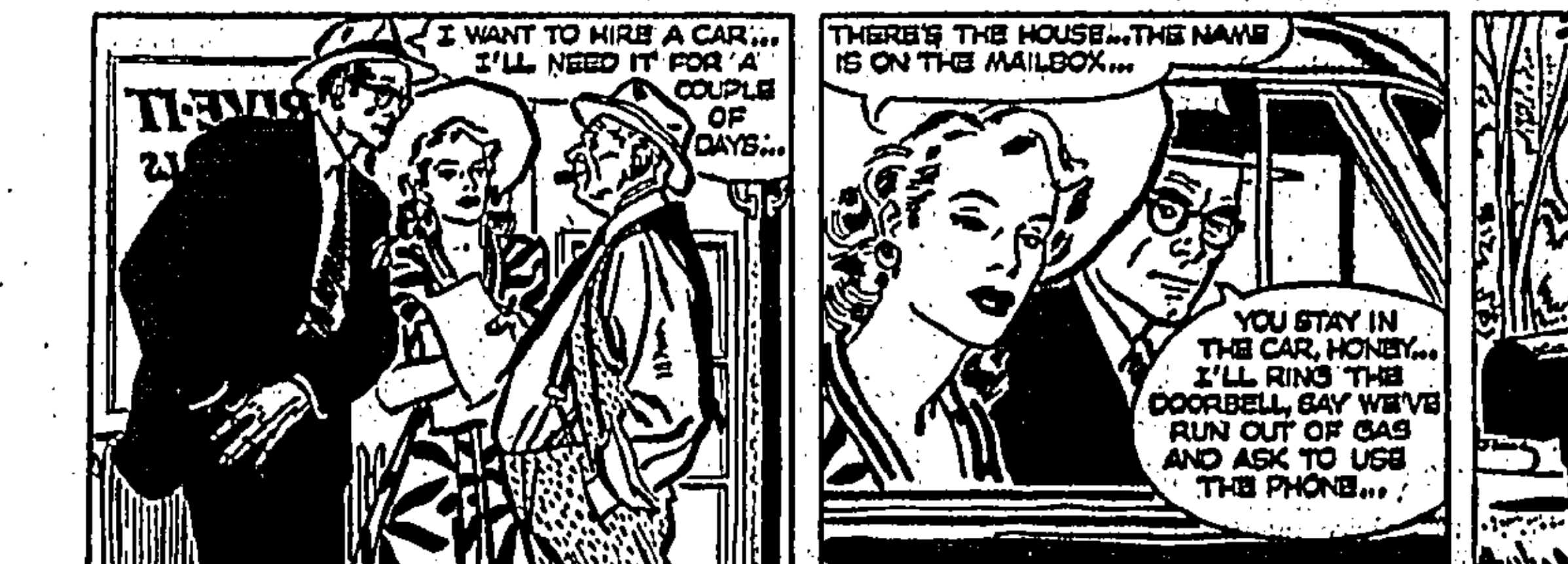
CRASHED PLANE CREW SAFE

Reykjavik, September 21.
The crew of an Icelandic Sky-master which crashed on a glacier in South East Iceland a week ago—and the crew of an American Dakota which was damaged trying to rescue them—were brought to safety today.
They were flown to Reykjavik this morning by two planes which landed on an improvised airfield North of the glacier.
The Sky-master's crew of six, including a young stewardess, were stranded unhurt 6,000 feet up the Vatna Jokull glacier when their plane crashed upside down on a flight from Luxembourg to Reykjavik.—Reuter.

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"VAN HEUTZ"	2nd Oct.	10th Oct.
"YASMAN"	8th Oct.	10th Oct.

* only to S'pore, Penang, & Bel Dali

MANILA, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA & SOUTH AMERICA	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"STRAAT SOENDA"	23rd Sept.	9th Oct.
"TJIBADAK"	20th Oct.	14th Oct.
"TJIBADANE"	20th Oct.	14th Oct.

* not calling Manila and South America

JAPAN	ARRIVALS	SAILINGS
"TJIBADAK"	11th Oct.	24th Sept.
"STRAAT SOENDA"	8th Oct.	24th Sept.
"TJIBADANE"	8th Oct.	22nd Oct.

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"TRADE WIND"	San Francisco	Sept. 24	Sept. 25	San Francisco via Guam
"ANDREA LORRENBACH"	San Francisco	Sept. 26	Sept. 27	San Francisco via Los Angeles
"NORTH-WESTERN"	San Francisco	Oct. 1	Oct. 2	Dakota, Kansas, Omaha, St. Louis, Chicago
"VICTORY"	San Francisco	Oct. 3	Oct. 4	San Francisco via Los Angeles
"WILLIAM LORRENBACH"	San Francisco	Oct. 5	Oct. 6	San Francisco via Kobe & Japan

1. Daily Mail (Amoy), 2. Daily Mail (Hong Kong), 3. Daily Mail (Shanghai), 4. Daily Mail (Canton), 5. Daily Mail (Hankow), 6. Daily Mail (Peking), 7. Daily Mail (Tientsin), 8. Daily Mail (Harbin), 9. Daily Mail (Manchuria), 10. Daily Mail (Siberia).

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FINANCE AND COMMERCE

DOLLAR PROBLEM --THEN AND NOW

London, September 22.

New York Stock Exchange

New York, September 21. Light selling squalls flicker the stock market just before the close today after prices on average had circled around the highest level in more than four years.

Fall prices were under the best of the day in many cases but still up a few cents to more than a dollar a share.

Dow Jones averages:

20 Industrials 223.01

100 Stocks 77.23

10 Utilities 39.85

Closing quotations:

Adams Express 22 1/2

Alaska Juneau 24

American Can 90 1/2

"Smelting" 93 1/2

"Telephone" 140 1/2

Tobacco 94 1/2

Waterworks 9 1/2

Anacosta Copper 35 1/2

Aviation Corp. 7 1/2

Baldwin Locomotive 14 1/2

Bendix Aviation 49

Bethlehem Steel 42 1/2

Boeing Aircraft 34 1/2

Borden Co. 50 1/2

Canadian Pacific 19 1/2

Case J. I. 50 1/2

Chrysler 72 1/2

Colgate 20 1/2

Commercial Solvent 67 1/2

Corn Products 10 1/2

Du Pont 80 1/2

Eastman Kodak 40 1/2

General Electric 44 1/2

General Motors 44 1/2

Goodrich 10 1/2

Goodyear 34 1/2

Homestead Mining 38 1/2

International Harvester 31

"Paper" 14 1/2

Tel. & Tel. 14 1/2

Johns Manville 44 1/2

Kennecott Copper 64 1/2

Montgomery Ward 61 1/2

National Distillers 28 1/2

"Lead" 40 1/2

New York Central 17

Packard Motors 4 1/2

Pan American Airways 9 1/2

Pennsylvania RR 10 1/2

Rail Corp. 17 1/2

Real Silk 15 1/2

Remington Rand 13 1/2

Republic Steel 38 1/2

Reynolds Tobacco 34 1/2

Schenley 32 1/2

Seare Roebuck 49 1/2

Shell Oil 31 1/2

Sears Roebuck 23 1/2

Southern Pacific 62 1/2

Standard Brands 23 1/2

Oil of Calif. 77 1/2

Oil of N. J. 84 1/2

Studebaker 31 1/2

Union Bag 37 1/2

Carbide 40 1/2

US Rubber 39 1/2

"Steel" 18 1/2

"Lines" 33 1/2

Westinghouse 103

Youngstown Sheet & Tube 103

Gen. Pub. Utilities 16 1/2

Lifted in the curb were:

Fansteel Metallurgical, Louisiana

Land St. Lawrence Corporation

Standard Power Electric Bonds

& Share, Detroit Steel Products

Creole Petroleum, and Arkansas

Natural Gas—Associated Press.

OIL FOR CHINA

Manila, September 21.

A ship of Philippine registry,

ss. Artic, reportedly to be en

route to Communist China with

500 barrels of fuel oil, was in-

tercepted by the Philippine Con-

sul at Hong Kong, but was later

permitted to sail, according to a

report to the Foreign Office today.

Consul Vicente Singian notified

the Foreign Office that he had

ordered the stopping of the Arctic

which docked at Hong Kong.

Mr. Singian said the vessel was

bound for a Chinese Communist

port via Macao with 800 barrels

of fuel oil and he requested in-

structions in view of the Philip-

pine ban on the export of strate-

gic materials to China, Formo-

sua and North Korea.

The Foreign Office instructed

Mr. Singian to release the ship

after the Customs Commissioner

in Manila said the oil could not

have come from the Philippines.

It was not known where the oil

had been loaded—United Press.

Before Korea the bridging of Europe's dollar gap was in the forefront of world problems. Since Korea there has been a tendency—perhaps a dangerously misleading tendency—to dismiss the dollar problem as irrelevant.

For Britain there is irony in this for it happens just at a time when efforts to bridge the dollar gap are showing the most encouraging results so far.

In the first half of this year—a period unaffected by abrupt changes of policy since the invasion of South Korea on June 25—the excess of United States exports over imports has been running at about US\$200,000,000 a month. In the first half of 1949 the dollar gap was about US\$500,000,000 a month.

Narrowing of the gap was first of all brought about by a sharp reduction of U.S. exports when the U.S. began to recover from its short-lived recession in the second half of 1949, accompanied by a steady increase in U.S. imports since July, 1949.

It would clearly be an economic setback for the free world if this narrowing of the dollar gap were not to be consolidated on secure foundations. In fact, of course, the dollar gap is quite likely to be closed in the coming months by the development of rearmament policies but this is an artificial impermanent basis on which to solve the dollar problem. It is significant that the Economic Co-operation Administration, Mr. Paul Hoffman, has been anxious to keep dollar aid for European recovery separate from dollar aid for defence.

The narrowing of the dollar gap may prove to have a new importance for the United States. Rearmament is inevitably an inflationary factor. This could be eased by allowing an import surplus or by reducing a large export surplus. Experts who would have gone abroad remain to meet home demand. An increased volume of imports alleviates the pressure of home demand on internal prices by augmenting home supplies. The situation is unlikely to develop so simply as this, if only because European countries will need to increase their dollar purchases from North America in order to get the machinery and the materials needed for rapid rearmament. But there should also be a larger expenditure by the U.S. and Canada on imports. This has already been seen in exceptionally large shipments of tin from United Kingdom to the U.S. in July, worth \$130,000,000. This was half the total of \$22,000,000 for non-ferrous metals and three times the June total.

Best month

The United Kingdom, which has a bigger stake in the dollar export drive than any other European country, had its best month in July, earning US\$41,000,000 from the U.S. and Canada. This compares with a monthly average of US\$50,000,000 in the last few months of 1948 which was the previous best period for sales in the North American market since the war. If the July record is maintained it will mean that UK dollar earnings from the U.S. and Canada have improved by 50 per cent since devaluation. Generally speaking this has been due to increase in volume accompanied by some reduction in dollar prices, though a few established lines such as whiskey have been sold at pre-devaluation prices in about the same quantities.

New patterns of trade have been developing as a result of the dollar export drive. For the first time Canada was in July the United Kingdom's chief market for cars, taking passenger cars worth \$2,000,000. So far British exports have been more successful in Canada than in the U.S., and July was the first month for a very long time when Britain sold more to the U.S. than to Canada. Apart from increased purchases of raw materials by the U.S. there have been some notable increases in the sale of manufactured goods such as carpets, woollen goods and bicycles. There has been a general increase in sales of rela-

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES

m.v. "CHANGSHA"

Arrived September 20, 1950

Damaged cargo, ex this vessel will be surveyed by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas at Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf, No. 50 Godown from 10 a.m. on September 25 and 26, 1950, and consignees are requested to be present during survey.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE

Agents, Australia-Oriental Line

China Navigation Co., Ltd.

Hong Kong, Sept. 18, 1950.

Hong Kong Stock Exchange

After an active week of trading with advancing prices in all sections the market closed steady but rates were occasionally below the best levels. Favourable developments in Korea coupled with the hope of an early cessation of hostilities were responsible for the improvement. Banks \$1,200, Unions \$635, Wharves \$80, Docks \$145, Land \$20, Dairy Farms \$12.55 and Dairy Farm Rights \$2.60 finished at their highest for the week, but Watsons, Electric and Light suffered a minor setback due to profit-taking. The rubber section was neglected, sellers not being ready to part with scrip at quotation prices. The undertone of the market is quietly firm.

HK Govt. Loans

4 1/2% Loan 1950. 100%
5 1/2% Loan (1950 & 1951) 98 1/2%
5 1/2% Loan (1951) 95 1/2%

Banks

HSK & Shai Bank 1,270, 1,210, 1,210.
(Lon. Rev.) £80 1/2
Chartered Bank Ex. Div. £9 1/2
Mercantile Bank A. & C. £21 1/2
Bank of East Asia 70 1/2

Insurance

Canton Ins. 230.
Union Ins. 635.
China Underwriters Ins.
HK Fire Ins. 145.

Shipping

Douglas 150.
HSK & Macao Steamships 11.
Indo China (Pvt.) 12.
(Det.) 5.
Shells (Deane) 65 1/2.
Union Waterboats 18.
Asia Nav. 65, 75.

Docks, Wharves, Godowns, Etc.
HSK & Kowloon Wharves 70, 60.
North Point Wharves 45, 45.
Banshal Hongkong Wharves 6.
HSK Docks 14 1/2.
China Frontier 11 1/2, 12.
Shanghai Dockyards 2, 2, 2.
Wholesale 2 1/2.

Mining
Hau Mines 4 1/2.
HSK Mines 3 1/2.

Land, Hotels and Buildings
HSK & Shanghai Hotels 7 1/2.
HSK Land 3 1/2.
Shanghai Land 1, 1.
Dumplings 3 1/2.
HSK Real Estate 2, 2, 2.
Chinese Estates 1 1/2.

Public Utilities
HSK Tramways 100, 11, 11.
Peak Tram (Ord.) 15.
(New) 5.
Star Ferry 11 1/2.
China Light (Ord.) 11, 11, 11.
China Light (New) 7, 7, 7.
HSK Electric 2, 2, 2.
Macao Electric 1 1/2.
(New) 10 1/2.
(Boush 5 1/2) 10 1/2.
Sankian Light 5 1/2.
Telephones 11.
(Ria) 10, 10.
Shanghai Gas 1 1/2.

Industrials
Gold. Mac. (Ord.) 23 1/2.
Canton Iron 3 1/2.
Cement 10 1/2, 10 1/2.
HSK Paper 10, 10.

Stores, Etc.
Dairy Farms 12, 12, 12, 12, 12.
(Ria) 8, 8, 8, 8, 8.
Walsons 5 1/2.
J. Crawford 2 1/2.
Sincere 1.
China Exporters 5 1/2.
Sun Co. 1 1/2, 1 1/2.
Kwong Sang Hong 7 1/2.
Wing On (HSK) 4.
Wm. Powell, 1 1/2, 1 1/2.

Miscellaneous
China Entertainment 1 1/2.
HSK Construction (Ord.) 2 1/2.
(New) 1 1/2.
Vibro Piling 1 1/2.
Manman Investments 1 1/2.
Manman (HSK) 1 1/2.
Shanghai Loan 7 1/2.
Shanghai Export 2 1/2.
Yankee 2 1/2.

Cottons
Ewos 2 1/2.

BUSINESS DONE
(Direct business)
HSK Bank 50 at 51 1/2.
What Co. 200 at 50, 100 at 50.
North Point Wharves 200 at 5 1/2.
HSK Dock 100 at 14 1/2.
China Frontier 200 at 11 1/2.
Shanghai Dock 200 at 23 1/2.
HSK Tram 100 at 11 1/2.
China Light (Ord.) 2,500 at 11 1/2.
China Light (New) 600 at 17 1/2, 500 at 17 1/2, 400 at 17 1/2.
HSK Electric 100 at 12 1/2, 800 at 12 1/2.
Cement 400 at 10 1/2.
Dairy Farm 700 at 12 1/2, 225 at 12 1/2, 400 at 12 1/2, 1,000 at 12 1/2.
Watson 100 at 12 1/2.
Ewos 80 at 2 1/2.
Telephones Rights 1,500 at 10 cents.
Dairy Farm Rights 100 at 12 1/2, 800 at 12 1/2.
HSK 2,500 at 12 1/2, 400 at 12 1/2, 1,000 at 12 1/2.
Yankee 1,000 at 12 1/2.
Vibro 2,000 at 12 1/2.
Sunset Dyke 200 at 12 1/2.

Money Market
US dollars opened yesterday at HK\$60.30, and closed at HK\$60.35.
TT opened at HK\$60.40, and closed at HK\$60.40.
Industrial gold opened at HK\$288.75, and closed at HK\$288.75.
HSK 25, and closed at HK\$25.
Sterling closed at HK\$15.00, and opened at HK\$15.00.
Australiain bonds opened at HK\$12.57 and closed at HK\$12.57.
Australiain bonds continued nominal at HK\$12.57.
Tientsin at HK\$24.70, and 100, and NEI Quilgers at HK\$24.

